



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Uno Urges Continuation of Farm Talks

OW0605014588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT
6 May 88

[Text] Jakarta, May 6 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, in response to the breakdown in Japan-U.S. beef and orange trade talks, said here Friday bilateral negotiations should be continued in "a variety of channels" to settle the protracted dispute.

Japan and the United States may be able to discuss the matter when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visits Tokyo, probably in July, Uno added.

The negotiations broke off Wednesday in Washington after eight rounds of talks between Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter.

The U.S. Government said it is asking GATT, the world trade body, to settle the dispute.

Uno said, "It is expected to take about one month to set up a GATT panel to examine the trade problem."

"In the meantime, we will continue talks with the United States," he said. "Talks should be continued in a variety of channels."

The dispute involves Japan's quotas on beef, orange and orange juice imports.

Uno is here for talks with his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas and other government leaders after a visit to China.

He will also visit Singapore Saturday and Sunday before returning home.

DPRK Table Tennis Team To Enter Tournament

OW0605070888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT
06 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO—The Japanese Government announced Friday it has approved entry of all 18 members of a North Korean table tennis team, who include public servants, to compete in the ninth Asian table tennis championships in Niigata on May 15-22.

The announcement was made by Justice Minister Yukio Hayashida and Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi in separate news conferences.

Hayashida said although the team's captain Yi Chong-ho and a coach are employees of the central government, an exception was being made. They belong to the Korean Athlete Association, a governmental body.

The justice minister said, however, that the measure does not mean there is an easing of Japanese punitive sanctions against North Korea.

Japan banned entry of North Korean public servants in January as part of sanctions taken in connection with the destruction of a South Korean airliner last November allegedly carried out by North Korean agents.

The Justice Ministry allowed 10 North Koreans in three trade delegations to enter Japan on April 22 for business purposes and two zoological experts bringing a Korean wolf to a Japanese zoo to enter on April 26.

Hayashida said the North Korean table tennis team has been allowed to enter Japan as it is coming solely to take part in a sports meet in Niigata on the Sea of Japan coast.

Thirty-five countries and territories in Asia will take part in the table tennis tournament.

Japan also approved the entry because it strongly hopes North Korea will participate in this year's Seoul Olympic games scheduled for September 17-October 2, Hayashida said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi told reporters the government will keep sanctions against North Korea in force to show its determination to act against terrorism.

A Korean Air (KAL) plane with 115 people on board disappeared in the sea off Burma and a self-confessed North Korean agent later admitted she and her male companion planted a bomb aboard the plane in an attempt to scare away foreign countries from the Olympics.

Obuchi called on North Korea not to obstruct the Olympics and rather to resume "urgent and serious talks" with the International Olympic Committee and others so that it can take part in the games.

Government sources said in making the decision to allow the North Korean's entry, the government took into consideration two seamen of the Japanese freighter Fujisan Maru No. 18, who have been detained in North Korea since 1983.

The decision was conveyed to the Japan Table Tennis Association by Justice Minister Hayashida and to countries concerned, including South Korea, by the Foreign Ministry.

Soviet Officials To Observe PECC Talks

OW0605090688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT
6 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO—The Soviet Union will send a high-powered delegation of observers to the upcoming Pacific Economic Cooperation Council

(PECC) meeting to be held in Osaka, western Japan, as a sign of its eagerness to join the influential regional business group, organizers said Friday.

Evgeniy Primakov, a top official of the Soviet Union's Science Academy, will be included among the Soviet delegation which will attend the parley, along with 400 representatives from 15 member countries and regions, they said.

Organizers said its sixth international forum of academic, political and business experts will meet May 18-20 to enhance ties among member nations and exchange views regarding the business outlook for the Asia-Pacific region.

The group, which includes the United States, Japan, and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, last met in Vancouver in 1986.

Japanese participants include former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who will deliver a keynote speech on the eve of the conference, they added.

North Korea

Kim Yong-sam Wish To Meet Kim Il-song Cited
SK0605051588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today hail the call of South Korean people and public figures for North-South dialogue and negotiations.

Former President of the Reunification Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam in an interview with the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN on May 4 expressed his wish to meet with President Kim Il-song to consult the reunification question. And many other people showed their stand for meeting with us to solve the reunification question.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says:

It is very good for the country and the nation that South Korean people and public figures want to meet with us to settle the crucial matter of the nation with so ardent desire for reunification. It is beneficial to removing misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South, creating an atmosphere of reconciliation, unity and trust and accelerating the reunification of the country, a long-cherished desire of the nation.

Only when people and public figures of the North and the South meet with each other can they exchange views openheartedly and then mistrust and misunderstanding would be removed and a bright road opened for the settlement of the reunification question.

The stage must be set for dialogue and negotiations so that the people of the North and the South may meet with each other and exchange views with an open heart.

The more the stages of dialogue and negotiations, the better and the earlier the arrangement of them, the better, we think.

Why should one dislike and fear that the fellow countrymen of the same stock in the North and the South sit down knee to knee? Only those who do not want reunification and seek division fear that.

The South Korean authorities should not restrict the freedom of popular debates on reunification but open a broad road of dialogue between the North and the South.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON stresses that as the South Korean authorities declared some time ago they would "reflect the broad will of the people" in the solution of the reunification question, they, if it is true, should not monopolize the debates on reunification or put down the will of the South Korean people of all strata to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with united forces of the North and the South.

Daily Urges Opening of Dialogue With South
SK0605061988 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 6 May 88

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May commentary: "Door to Dialogue and Negotiations Should Be Opened"]

[Text] These days the people of all walks of life and democratic personages in South Korea are expressing deep interest in the reunification question of the country. On 4 May, in an interview with the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN, former RDP President Kim Yong-sam expressed his willingness to meet with President Kim Il-song to consult with him on the reunification question.

Earlier, many figures expressed their willingness to meet with us to discuss and resolve the reunification question. Last March the General Students Association of Seoul National University proposed holding North-South student talks, conducting a great pilgrimage march through the country, and holding an athletic meeting between the students in the North and the South. The proposal has now aroused great support and sympathy among university students throughout South Korea.

The Consultative Council of Women Theologists in South Korea proposed contact between women in the North and the South, and the Christian Women's Association declared that it will strive to arrange a plaza for open debates on national reunification and peace. A college professor of South Korea emphasized that debates on reunification should be conducted openly

and in a democratic way. An opposition figure in South Korea issued a statement accepting our proposal to hold a North-South joint conference.

That the people and figures of all walks of life in South Korea urgently want to meet with us and to discuss and settle the important national issue with such buoyant zeal and expectation toward reunification is a very good phenomenon for the country and the nation. This is also beneficial in eliminating misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South, in arranging an atmosphere of reconciliation, unity, and trust between them, and in expediting the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

Resolving the reunification question through dialogue and negotiations is precisely our consistent stand. We have the willingness to meet with anyone who is interested in the reunification question and who has a sincere will to settle the question of the nation, and for this we have already opened the door of dialogue and negotiations.

In his New Year address this year, indicating that achieving national reconciliation and unity and alleviating tension are a minimum principled requirement for dialogue and for a settlement of the reunification question, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung clarified that he will meet at any time not only with the people of all walks of life, personages from political parties and public organizations, and dissident opposition figures in South Korea, but also with those figures in power for dialogue if they sincerely show such a stand and that he will meet with all people of all walks of life individually or collectively to exchange frank views with them. He also put forward an epochal proposal for convening a North-South joint conference, in which representatives of political parties and public organizations and personages of all walks of life in the North and South, including the persons in authority of the North and South participate, with the view of turning the situation on the Korean peninsula in favor of the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

The proposal for convening a North-South joint conference is a patriotic and nation-loving proposal to resolve the pending issues between the North and South and to open a new aspect for the country's peace and peaceful reunification. It is also a positive step to arrange a plaza for wide-ranging negotiations, a plaza in which anyone who meets with us to discuss the reunification question can achieve his desire.

For our nation, there is no more urgent and vital task than to achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification today. The long division of the country and nation for some 40 years has imposed incalculable misfortune upon our nation. Today our nation is faced with the danger of nuclear war and permanent national split into two Koreas. Those who are concerned about the future of the country and the nation will not turn away from such a reality.

Realizing this bitter reality, the people and figures of all walks of life in South Korea have called for breaking the prevailing difficult situation through reconciliation and unity between the North and South. This is worth welcoming. When the people and figures of all walks of life in the North and South meet with each other, they can exchange their frank opinions and views. Thereby, distrust and misunderstanding can be eliminated and a bright road for the resolution of the reunification question can be opened.

A plaza for dialogue and negotiations in which the people in the North and South can meet with each other to exchange frank opinions and views should be arranged. We think that the more plazas for dialogue and negotiation there are, the better, and that the sooner such a plaza is arranged, the better.

There is no reason whatsoever for fellow countrymen in the North and South, who have shared the same blood, to avoid and fear sitting face to face. However, only those who seek division and oppose reunification fear that.

Fellow countrymen in the North and South have been unable to meet with each other thus far even though they have had an opportunity to meet with each other. This was because the U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority of South Korea who follow them have monopolized dialogue [with the North] and abused it for their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, while suppressing and persecuting the people who seek reunification.

The persons in authority of South Korea should not suppress the people's freedom of reunification debates, but should open the road for wide-ranging North-South dialogue. If they suppress reunification debates of the people of all walks of life by linking them with the evil laws, including the notorious National Security Law and, thus, sever the road of reunion, while continuously dashing toward the road of division, they will not be able to escape from the curse and condemnation of the nation.

Yi U-kap Interviewed on His New Life in North
SK0605045188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0427 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Yi U-kap, former associate professor at the Kunsan Business College in South Korea and vice-chairman of the North Cholla Provincial Maritime Children's Federation who came over to the northern half of Korea some time ago, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters yesterday at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

He first spoke at the press conference.

He, to begin with, extended his heartfelt thanks to the great President Kim Il-sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who embraced him in the warm bosom of the homeland.

Born in Chonju City, North Cholla Province, he had lived in Kunsan City of the province before coming over to the North. He is 52 years old. His brothers, wife and three daughters now live in South Korea.

Referring to the motive of his coming over to the northern half of Korea, he said he opted to do so from his own conviction after many years of thinking.

He continued:

I came to have a knowledge of the *chuche* idea through Radio Pyongyang. This meant a beacon to me, illuminating the direction of changing my life, like a sailing boat which had been wrecked in a storm came to spot a lighthouse in the dark.

Each time I heard that *chuche* idea study groups have been organized in nearly all the countries of the world and international seminars on the *chuche* idea held I became more and more attracted by the greatness of respected President Kim Il-song who was the first to found the so great *chuche* idea and of the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who was further developing and enriching it. My respect and reverence for them came to grow deeper with each passing day.

Also listening to the radio of North Korea I learned that the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il were giving energetic on-the-spot guidance to state affairs, big and small. I would ask myself, with admiration, if I could find any other leaders like them elsewhere.

Noting that he departed from the South Korean society for good, urged by a strong desire to find himself in the genuine bosom of the homeland, Li U-kae said he left Seoul at the end of March and arrived in Pyongyang on the 15th of April, the greatest holiday of the nation, through a third country.

He referred in detail to his impressions of the stirring realities in the northern half of the republic which present so striking contrast to those in the South.

Saying the North and South differ from each other in many aspects, he pointed out that the greatest difference is that the nation's sovereignty is thoroughly ensured and national dignity is shining brightly in the North while they are violated in the South.

In the South all the political, economic, military and other social domains are completely subordinated to the United States and, therefore, a corrupt American way of life is pervading the society on the whole and the traditional national good manners and customs are gradually disappearing, he said.

He noted that what he saw and felt in the North next is the fact that man's value is decided by money in the South, but it hinges in the North on how hard he has worked for the country and the nation.

In a word, the South is a society of injustice and the North a genuine society of justice, he stressed.

Stating that the course of the growth of South Korean people's anti-American consciousness is being accelerated as days go by, he said the anti-U.S. struggle has come to gain further momentum in the '80s as the people became convinced that the United States is the very one that obstructs democratization and reunification and destroys the national economy, that is, the United States is an aggressor, plunderer and the chieftain of misfortunes, and in particular, they became aware that the United States was the backstage wirepuller of the Kwangju bloodbath.

The trend of studying the great *chuche* idea is becoming stronger in the South and this helps to vigorously wage the anti-U.S. struggle in a planned way on a higher dimension, he said.

Declaring that the overwhelming majority of the people in the South do not recognize No Tae-u as "president," Yi U-kae ascribed the reason to the fact that he is a kingpin of fraud and plot-breeding, a main culprit in the Kwangju incident, a robber and a wolf in sheep's skin.

All the propaganda of the South Korean authorities against the North is a sheer lie and fake-up, he said, adding that everything in the North is quite contrary to the propaganda in the South.

He called upon the professors, students and people of South Korea not to be deceived any more by the anti-communist propaganda any longer, well aware that in the North there is a man-centred, popular society, a free and happy paradise for people's welfare, so ardently desired and wanted by them, but more vigorously struggle to achieve national reunification at an earlier date with the nation's own efforts.

KCNA Cites TIMES on Arms Sales to South
SK0505124588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415
GMT 5 May 88

["Criminal Arms Sales Scheme"—KCNA headline]

[text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists scheme to sell 3,300 million dollar worth weapons to the South Korean puppets this year, according to a report.

This fact was made known when THE NEW YORK TIMES May 2 gave an account of a plan of arms sales overseas included in a confidential report submitted to Congress by the U.S. State Department.

This is a link in the whole chain of the U.S. imperialists' constant criminal arms sales for the arms buildup and modernization of equipment of the South Korean puppet army.

Some time ago, it was disclosed that they decided to deliver to the South Korean puppets the "F-4E" Phantom fighter planes of the U.S. Air Force in South Korea while replacing them with nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces in South Korea on the one hand and continuing to sell large quantities of weapons and hardware to the South Korean puppets on the other, running amuck in preparations for war against the North, in disregard of strong protest and denunciation by the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

Papers Criticize U.S.

*SK0605045388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 6 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Papers here today lambaste the U.S. imperialists' scheme to supply a large quantity of death tools to the South Korean puppets.

Pointing to the U.S. plan to "sell" weapons worth 3,300 million dollars [as received] to South Korea this year, NODONG SINMUN views this as an indication of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are hastening with the deployment of combat equipment in South Korea in their war preparations.

The author of the commentary says:

The massive supply of weapons to the South Korean puppets gainsays the utterances of the U.S. ruling circles that they want democratisation of South Korea and relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

By increasing arms supply to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists intend to give a shot in the arm to the military fascists who are being pushed into a position of passive defensive. They seek to suppress the powerful advance of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification at the point of the bayonet, prop up the tottering military dictatorship with armed forces and goad the puppets more zealously into division and war.

The large-scale arms buildup and massive military exercises of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are a proof that they plan to attack us unawares by inventing some pretext.

The United States must stop arms buildup and war provocation moves in South Korea and take hands off Korea.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says that the U.S. imperialists' "military aid" to the South Korean puppets is a dangerous development, which is leading the situation in Korea to the eve of war.

Paper Denounces Japan, U.S. Over Olympics

*SK0605102188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 6 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today flails the ever more unscrupulous manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets to use the Olympiad for their purpose of war.

Noting that the main purpose of the U.S. imperialists is to step up the formation of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea through the Olympiad, the paper says in its article titled "The Olympiad and Tripartite Military Alliance":

It is proved by the "joint measure" planned by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets under the cloak of the "security of Olympiad" and the U.S.-Japanese joint naval manoeuvres and others scheduled in the period of the Olympic games.

In staging this large scale joint naval military exercise, the United States seeks to make it a fait accompli to inveigle the Japanese aggressive armed forces into a new Korean war and Japan, through it, schemes to grasp the South Korean puppets militarily and get a chance to dispatch its aggressive armed forces any moment, if necessary.

We can see through the military moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets that they would launch a provocation with the Olympiad as an occasion and, under the pretext of it, ignite an aggressive war against our republic by putting in motion the tripartite military alliance.

The Korean people are watching with heightened revolutionary vigilance new war provocation moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets to cope with the prevailing situation.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets must give up the attempt to misuse the Olympic games in their belligerent moves.

Kim Yong-chae Attends Soviet Anniversary Fete

*SK0605043188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 6 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—A film reception was given Thursday at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Present there on invitation were charge d'affaires ad interim Boris Morozov and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the association, other persons concerned and working people in the city were present there.

The attendants saw a soviet feature film "A Will".

Former Belgian Premier Arrives in Pyongyang
SK0605102388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1019 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Edmond Leburton, former prime minister and now minister of state of the Kingdom of Belgium, and his party arrived here today by air.

They were met at the airport by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the society and chairman of the Korea-Belgium Friendship Association.

Condolences Received from Foreign Leaders
SK0605042388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0411 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of condolence from foreign party and state leaders on the death of Vice-President Yim Chun-chu. messages came from Yang Shangkun, president, and Wang Zhen, vice-president, of the People's Republic of China; Vo Chi cong, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Muhanmad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and Simon Muzenda, acting president of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received messages of condolence from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and the WPK Central Committee received

messages of condolence from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

Daily on 'Brilliant' Leadership of Kim Il-song
SK0605043288 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0129 GMT 15 Apr 88

[NODONG SINMUN 15 April editorial: "The Future of Our People Who Are Following the Leadership of the Party and the Leader is Endlessly Brilliant"]

[Text] As the might of the ranks of the party and the revolution has been further strengthened and constant victories are being attained in the struggle for national prosperity, the entire country is filled with burning zeal and infinite joy on the occasion of the birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great event in the history of the nation and brought about the dawn of chuche Korea and the birth of our nation.

The birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, 15 April, is a most felicitous festive day of the working class and our people. Cherishing greater national pride and firm faith as the revolution advances and time goes by, our people celebrate this significant and felicitous day with infinite feelings of reverence. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked down the road of revolution early on, cherishing in his heart the desires of the nation and the times. For the approximately 60 years since, he has devoted his all to the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by pioneering the revolutionary cause of chuche and by leading it to victory, rescued our people from a life or death crisis and has, thus, unfolded the golden age of national grandeur and prosperity on this land. By holding the great leader in high esteem, our people have been able to create a new rewarding history of the times and the revolution and, thus, display the lofty dignity and honor of a powerful independent nation.

After traversing the road of protracted revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is today still energetically leading the struggle of our party and people for socialist and communist construction, leading the people in the forefront. Through his active external activities, he has developed friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world and, thus, has greatly contributed not only to the struggle of the socialist and communist cause against imperialism and for peace, but also to the development of the era of independence.

Through practical experience, our people have come to deeply realize that the people who carry out the revolution, upholding the leadership of the great leader, are ever-victorious and can enjoy infinite national glory and happiness.

Over the course of their revolutionary struggle, our people have infinitely revered the leader, cherishing in their hearts the greatness of the respected and beloved leader in firm faith, and are filled with firm determination to consummate to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The history of the Korean revolution is closely related to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activity. The entire course of revolutionary activity that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has carried out shines as the most skilled revolutionary activity. The leader has personally led the revolutionary movement for approximately 60 years as activity to open the path of the times, as the history of an ever-victorious and legendary hero who led the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle and a modern war to victory, and as a revolutionary chronicle of a distinguished leader of the working class who has registered immortal achievements in the struggle to create a new society and in socialist and communist construction.

All victories and gains won in the Korean revolution and all changes in the status of our nation are closely related to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the excellent leader who leads the revolutionary cause down the single path of victory with his great ideology, theory, and politics.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only the great ideologist and theorist who created the immortal chuche idea, but is also a great statesman who wisely leads our people down the unexplored road toward socialism and communism even under difficult and complicated circumstances in which our people directly confront the U.S. imperialists.

The revolution can be victorious only when correct ideology, theory, and politics exist. The leader is the supreme leader of the revolution. His greatness finds expression in the greatness of his ideology and theory and the (?wisdom) of his politics. That the Korean revolution has been ever-victorious and has enjoyed its promising future even under difficult circumstances is due to holding in high esteem the excellent ideologist and theorist and great statesman.

The Korean revolution led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a glorious revolution that has brilliantly pioneered the path along which the revolutionary movement of our times should advance. Our country was a colonial, semifeudal society in the past. The forerunner of history is to traverse a rough road of thorn thickets. Likewise, the Korean revolution, which first had to carry out the universal task of the times, has traversed an unfamiliar and arduous road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shouldered the heavy burden of the Korean revolution and elucidated the future path of the revolution with his excellent ideology and theory. Thus, he has advanced the revolution by organizing and mobilizing the boundless strength and creative wisdom of our people through genuine politics. Over this course, epochal miracles have been created in succession along the road of struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialist construction, and our revolutionary cause has been constantly developed to a higher stage.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of approximately 20 years and the 3-year fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists were, for our people, arduous confrontations with enemies who were incomparably superior in terms of number and technology. During these arduous wars, our people attained great historic victories. These victories were victories of the chuche idea, the chuche-oriented line, and the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They were also victories of chuche-oriented politics that seek the interests of our own people and that rely on them.

If we hadn't had these victories, our country would have disappeared from the world map forever and our people would have been unable to escape a destiny of colonial slavery.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, after national liberation [in 1945], realized the cause of building the party, the country, and the Army and led the two phases of social revolution and socialist construction to victory. Thus, he created the new history of our people for grandeur and prosperity.

Advancing the revolutionary cause by breaking through all manner of trials and difficulties and fundamentally changing the situation of the nation are brilliant achievements that can be registered only by the genius of ideology, theory, and politics and the excellent leader of the socialist cause. Thus, a most correct road for national liberation was pioneered, a shortcut to socialism was opened, and a superior new socialist life begun.

Recalling the course traversed by our rewarding revolution and the past arduous, though glorious, struggle, our people are now proud, in a dignified way.

The Korean revolution led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an invincible revolution with a promising future. The great glory and happiness of the people who carry out the revolution lie in having a brilliant and promising future. The fundamental problem that determines the destiny of the revolution has been brilliantly resolved amid the march to model the entire society after the *chuche* idea, which has been pushed ahead according to the inevitable demands of our developing revolution, and thus, our party's lofty leading dignity has been firmly guaranteed.

All ideological and theoretical assets and material foundations that make it possible to consummate the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, the revolutionary cause of our party, under the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology and his leadership, have been firmly provided. That the bright future of the revolution has been firmly guaranteed is precisely the great happiness of our people.

The history of the Korean revolution is a heroic epic of the greatest struggle and victory that a country and a nation can create. It is also a record of proud exploits filled with immortal achievements. In the history of revolutionary movements, we have never witnessed a revolution like the Korean revolution, led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which has so brilliantly carried out the sacred tasks for independence of the popular masses and which has greatly influenced the development of the times and history.

The history of the Korean revolution shines because the red flag of the revolution, the banner of *chuche*, has been firmly defended over the entire course of history. The Korean revolution, which took its first step [words indistinct] is being carried out under the difficult circumstances of confronting the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of world reactionaries.

We faced many difficulties and trials during the revolutionary wars and economic construction. Nevertheless, in our revolution, the banner of *chuche* was never shaken.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always stood at the head of the revolution, holding aloft the banner of *chuche*. This is the banner of the Korean revolution, the banner of victory of the revolution of our times, and the symbol of the people's prosperity and happiness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, discerning the experience and lesson of the revolutionary movement, discovered the truth of *chuche* and began the revolution. Since then, he has firmly adhered to the banner of *chuche*, the stand of *chuche*. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's faith in resolutely defending *chuche* under all circumstances, while considering it the life of our revolution and nation, was firm.

Planning, mapping out, and presenting all lines and policies from a *chuche*-oriented standpoint and organizing and mobilizing the broad masses into implementing these lines and policies with confidence in and love toward the people are precisely the noble traits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership. Thanks to this, independence and creativity have been brilliantly embodied and flunkeyism and dogmatism have never been allowed in our revolution.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's *chuche* idea and leadership, it has been possible for our party and people to advance with certainty and to consistently push ahead with the revolution by their own strength under any difficult and complicated circumstance. The banner of the revolution can be defended and held high by thoroughly safeguarding and defending the revolutionary principle and the stand of the working class.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great paragon of indomitable fighters who adhere to the principle of the revolution, while taking an optimistic view of victory even in the face of arduous trials. The boundless devotion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has resolutely adhered to the principle of the revolution, is his love to treasure the destiny of the revolution and the destiny of the people more than his own efforts; his matchless courage of braving any danger, without hesitation, in the face of crisis in the revolution; his uncompromising and resolute spirit of not allowing any elements victimize the basic interests of the revolution and its future for momentary interests; and his indomitable fighting spirit of aggressively breaking through any difficulties, thus changing adversity into a favorable situation and misfortune to fortune.

The entire course traversed by our revolution, including the period of struggle against the [word indistinct] and the arduous march during the the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the period of the fatherland liberation war, and the arduous postwar period, shines as a noble model of the revolutionary principle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. That the lifeline of the Korean revolution has been firmly inherited amid arduous trials and our people have been able to boast of themselves as a heroic people cannot be imagined apart from the indomitable revolutionary principle of the respected and beloved leader.

Even today as the imperialists' counterrevolutionary offensive against our Republic has become even more unscrupulous [words indistinct], the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is energetically leading the struggle to effect great upsurges in socialist construction, holding aloft the banner of the revolution. Thanks to such leadership, our revolution and construction are vigorously advancing along the single road of *chuche* with great vitality and our national independence has been firmly maintained and safeguarded.

The great leader has led our party and people so that they can firmly establish *chuche* generation after generation, knowing the revolution only. This is precisely the great achievement that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has contributed toward the Korean revolution and toward future development of the nation.

Another reason the Korean revolution shines is that great creations and changes have been effected over its course. The revolution is the struggle for great creation and innovation. The prominent greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the ideologist, theorist, and statesman who leads the Korean revolution is found precisely in the creation of the revolutionary ideology, its development and consummation, and its practical embodiment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the *chuche* idea in his early days, and over the course of leading the Korean revolution under its banner, he has not only developed and consummated the ideology, theory, and method of *chuche* in a monolithic way, but has also fundamentally reformed all fields of society.

The unique ideological and theoretical activity and the vigorous practical activity of the respected and beloved leader, who has not only elucidated new theories amid the practice of the revolution and embodied them in reality, but has also multilaterally and profoundly reflected them in all fields, including the political, economic, cultural, and military fields; the Korean revolution; and the world revolution, are precisely the fundamental factors that have created the immortal *chuche* idea and our brilliant reality of socialism.

The *chuche* idea, the ideological and theoretical summation of the revolutionary movement, contains a man-centered philosophical outlook on the world; social and historical principles of *chuche*; *chuche*-oriented guiding principles; perfect revolutionary theories, strategies, and tactics; leadership theories; and leadership methods. By this idea, that is, the *chuche* idea, nature, society, and human beings are remolded, national liberation and class liberation are achieved, and scientific answers to all questions that arise in accelerating the anti-imperialist cause for independence and peace are provided.

The *chuche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a mighty weapon for the popular masses to carry out the revolution for *chajusong* to the end and to brilliantly pioneer their destiny, and a great revolutionary theory to illuminate the road of eternal happiness and prosperity of mankind.

The driving force and transforming role of the *chuche* idea that has vitality not only in the present reality but also in the distant future of communism are increasing further with the advance of the times.

The *chuche* idea has already been turned into a great material force as it has been embodied in the practice of our revolution. The reality of our country is a proud picture showing the comprehensive victory of the *chuche* idea. Our Republic is giving off its bright rays as a prosperous socialist country which is independent in politics, self-reliant in economy, and self-defensive in the defense of the country, and our socialist system is giving off its bright rays as a superior socialist system in which all people fully enjoy their independent and creative lives, having everlasting socio-political lives and helping one another. Our country is well known to the people of the world as the fatherland of *chuche* and as a genuine socialist country, enjoying the people's high praise.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song foresees the future of the revolution and the future of the nation, develops the revolutionary ideology and theory in conformity with the new historical demands, sets forth a resplendent plan for the prosperity of generations of tens of thousands of years to come, and wisely leads the battle of the grand socialist construction. Therefore, our people can clearly see their bright future and achieve endless national prosperity, leading proud and dignified lives. This is a great glory of our people.

That the history of the Korean revolution is brilliant is ascribable to the fact that the strong and mighty subject of the revolution has been formed and it has been continuously victorious with that might. The subject of the revolution, with the party and the people firmly united around the leader, is the prime mover of the revolutionary movement. The greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies in the fact that he built an invincible party from scratch, brought up heroic people, and provided a strong and mighty subject of the Korean revolution.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song began his journey of the revolution, the most important people were the revolutionary comrades. The most urgent task in pioneering the course of the Korean revolution was to bring up communists of a fresh new generation free of the chronic bad habit of factionalism, to establish the vanguard organization of the revolution, and to awaken and organize the popular masses. Whether the revolution would be pioneered and victoriously advanced depended upon this. Seeing this demand, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sought valuable comrades one after another, personally risking his life in this work, and bringing up the young communists as best as he could, he formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, and forming party organizations, he expanded and strengthened them.

Based on the deep and strong roots he formed during the blaze of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the *chuche* party and strengthened and developed it into an ever-victorious militant general staff taking roots deep in the popular masses.

Because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song armed the entire party membership and all the people with the *chuche* idea and led all the people in such a way as to live good political and organizational lives by building the revolutionary party and working people's organizations, the people have been able to be indoctrinated and brought up in a revolutionary manner and the independent *chuche* of the revolution has been able to be firmly established.

Since the party is strong and the subject of the revolution is mighty, our party and people have been able to highly demonstrate the honor of being the invincible party and people that are capable of doing anything they decide on and that no one can recklessly provoke them.

Our party and revolutionary ranks are the invincible ranks born and brought up in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Today, the subject of the Korean revolution is on a higher level than ever before in terms of its organizational and ideological solidity, purity, and might. All party members and people are firmly armed with the *chuche* idea, are firmly united around the leader based on the revolutionary fidelity and faith, and moving and fighting as one according to the orders and instructions of the party center: this is the trait of our party and our revolutionary ranks. There is no power in the world that can match the might of our party and revolutionary ranks which have been united around the leader, having experienced the greatness of the leader's ideology and leadership in the protracted course of the revolution, having firm faith in sharing the destiny with the leader to the end being fascinated by the leader's broad accommodating ability and warm love of humanity.

The invincible WPK! Because we have this subject of the revolution, with the great people having high *chajusong* and creativity firmly rallied around the leader, we are firmly convinced that we will be able to overcome the trials that may be more difficult than those of the past, to defend the revolutionary gains and all the valuable things of the nation, and to speed up progress toward socialism and communism.

The brilliant history and gains of the Korean revolution are the fruition brought forth by the noble trait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his firm outlook on the people.

Standing at the head of the struggle to pioneer the rewarding revolution and times is the outstanding leader. Our revolution and times are the sacred revolution and times in which the *chajusong* of the popular masses are thoroughly defended and realized. The great Comrade Kim Il-song is the leader who makes the revolution for the popular masses his mission and who finds joy in the struggle for the people. The respected and beloved leader has conducted a vigorous struggle not only to save and add luster to Korea but also for the exploited and oppressed working popular masses.

Our times, which are fundamentally different from the previous historical times, can be guided only by such a leader who has both the ideology and theory and practical ability as well as the caliber and trait with which he can skillfully lead not only the war against imperialism but also the economic and cultural construction. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, completely solving the theoretical and practical problems arisen in the new era, has pioneered the new era with the practical struggle of the Korean revolution. Truly noble is the manner of the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who pushes ahead with the cause of building the party, the revolutionary struggle, and the construction work in a prospective manner, foreseeing the present and the distant future of the revolution, and who knows not only our revolution but also the revolutionary movement in general and leads the development of the *chaju* era.

Because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has the extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdom and refined leadership art unequalled by anyone and leads the Korean revolution along the single road of victory, the people's revolutionary movement for national liberation, independence, social progress, and socialism can be vigorously developed. Because of his immortal contribution to the revolutionary ideology and revolutionary movement of the working class, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song receives high respect and deep trust from the progressive people of the world. It has become a trend of the times to respect the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as an outstanding leader and teacher and to learn the leader's *chuche* idea. This gives our people endless national pride and self-respect.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who has devoted his whole life for the cause of the people and who has unfolded politics in the interest of the working masses.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: What I rejoice most is winning the love and support of the people. What I deem most rewarding is serving the people. My desire is to live always amid the love and support from the people in the future, too. My revolutionary duty is to struggle for the people to the end.

In the center of the ideology and practical activity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are always our working people, our wise and talented people who work hard. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's embarkment on the road of the revolution was intended to liberate our people who had fallen into extreme distress and to bestow freedom and liberation on them. His lifelong devotion of arduous labor and hardship was also intended to let our people advance in the world with dignity. Absolute trust in and benevolent love for the people are precisely the noble character of the respected and beloved leader as an excellent ideologist, theorist, and statesman.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology is precisely a revolutionary ideology that has been developed with the popular masses as the center, while regarding the working masses as the most powerful and wise existence. The respected and beloved leader's spirit is a genuine people-oriented spirit that pushes ahead with the revolution and construction, respecting the people, protecting their interests, and relying on the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is always with and among the people, shares joy with the people, and surmounts all difficulties and trials together with the people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has deemed it infinite happiness to win love and support from the people. He has taken it as his firm faith that when he struggles, trusting and relying on the people, he can surmount any trials and win victory in any arduous struggle. This is why the road of the revolution that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has traversed together with the people shines with lofty and noble traces.

The history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's long revolutionary activity is the greatest and most glorious history that can be created only by a prominent ideologist, theorist, and statesman. This immortal history has encouraged our people not only to possess a greater hope for the future and firm faith in certain victory, but also to further deepen their faith and determination to struggle, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader forever.

The history of the Korean revolution that has been constantly victorious on the strength of the materialization of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology and leadership is precisely the history of loyalty of our people who have held in high esteem the leader, entrusting their destinies to him.

When we advance, upholding and following the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and leadership, we can be ever-victorious without fail. This is precisely the most precious summation of our revolution and the firm faith that our people have cherished in their hearts.

Today, our party and people are faced with the task to expedite the complete victory of socialism, achieve the independent reunification of the country, and to accelerate the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. In carrying out this task, there is no more important and honorable duty than to thoroughly embody the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and leadership.

More deeply cherishing in our hearts the national dignity and pride of carrying out the revolution, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader, we should firmly establish our revolutionary outlook on the leader and should be loyal to the party and the leader with a single heart.

Only when our faith in the revolution is firm and our stand and attitude of upholding and following the leader are firm and thorough can we advance forward, holding aloft the red flag of the revolution, and infinitely glorify our honor as genuine revolutionaries of Korea, no matter how complicated the internal and external circumstances may be and no matter how great the trials may be. The chuche idea is the only guiding ideology of our revolution and the life line of our nation. By accelerating the revolutionary and construction in our own style and with our own assets, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea, we can faithfully live and carry out the revolution.

We should resolutely safeguard and defend the immortal chuche idea and the revolutionary tradition and the revolutionary achievements registered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and should firmly grasp and thoroughly carry out the party's line and policies. The revolutionary cause of chuche which was started by the Down-With-Imperialism Union is precisely our party's cause.

Through his energetic activity, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il not only has developed and enriched the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideology and strengthened the party and the revolutionary ranks, but has also brilliantly led the struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary ideology and plans. Thus, he has seen to it that a great turn is effected in the revolution and construction and that national honor is highly displayed.

Keeping deep in mind that the future of the revolution and the nation depends on upholding the leader of the revolution, we should embody the party's leadership in all fields of the revolutionary struggle and construction and more firmly establish the revolutionary discipline under which the whole party, the entire army, and all people unanimously move under the command of the party center. The decisive key to all of our victories lies in strengthening the single-hearted unity of the whole party and all people rallied around the party and the leader.

The 13th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee which was held recently more firmly deepened our party's cohesion and unity and vigorously demonstrated its might. Continuously holding aloft the banner of unity, we should deepen, by all means, the unity of ideological will and revolutionary cohesion of the whole party with the party Central Committee as the center in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and the developing revolution and, thus, should strengthen the kindred ties of the party and the masses.

Socialist construction is an important revolutionary task of ours. It is precisely the firm determination of our party and people to effect great upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by upholding and following the militant task elucidated by the respected and beloved

leader Comrade Kim Il-song and, thus, to greet the upcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a great festival of victors.

Holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—we should thoroughly implement the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee and the decision of the recently held plenary session of the party Central Committee and should vigorously display the heroic Korean people's indomitable spirit in the 200-day campaign.

When all party members and the working people vigorously accelerate the great march of construction, reverberating the drum of the revolution, with the indomitable fighting spirit and stamina displayed by the martyred anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters in the forests of Paektu in the past, with the firm faith in certain victory and optimistic spirit displayed by the heroic soldiers on the Hill 1211 during the fatherland liberation war, and with the zeal and vigor displayed by our working class in the period of the great upsurge of Chollima, heroic exploits can be created again, and our socialist construction can be further accelerated.

Our party and people will sternly smash the reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their maneuvers to split the nation permanently and, thus, achieve the historic cause of national reunification. At the same time, they will continuously and vigorously struggle for the anti-imperialist cause for peace and for the cause of making the whole world independent. The great chuche idea is illuminating the future road of our revolution, and the party and the leader are leading us to a bright future through wise leadership. Our people's future is infinitely bright, and victory is ours. Let all of us firmly unite around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more vigorously advance forward for the country's reunification and for the nation's infinite grandeur and prosperity.

South Korea

Partial Agreement Reached at U.S. Trade Talks
SK0605053388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0516 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have reached agreement on several major outstanding trade issues, including the sales price of American cigarettes in Korea, the Korean Government said Friday.

At the eight working-level trade talks which began early this week, the two countries agreed to protect patented materials which are not yet on sale as commodities.

The two sides agreed that Korea will open its communication, advertising, insurance, wine and agricultural product markets and cut tariffs on industrial goods.

Korea accepted a revised U.S. proposal to protect material rights of 911 items for a five-year period ending June 30, 1992, under administrative guidance, and to protect, during the period, only those items which are likely to become commodities for sale.

The two countries agreed that Korea will fully liberalize its wine market by 1990, one year ahead of schedule, and increase the number of wine import agencies from the current number.

The tariff on foreign wine will be cut to 70 percent from the current 100 percent beginning the second half of this year after a tariff reduction bill passes in the National Assembly.

The Korean Government also informed the U.S. delegation that it will restructure Korea's tariff system and gradually lower the average tariff to the level of OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) member countries. The United States had demanded that Korea lower tariffs for 247 items.

Before restructuring its tariff system, Korea will cut tariffs on some items by adopting a quota tariff, as a way to manage the growing current account surplus.

The two countries agreed to discuss holding working-level talks on such issues as opening the value-added network (VAN) through diplomatic channels.

The two countries agreed that Korea's sales price of U.S. cigarettes should fall to 700-750 won (0.95-1.01 U.S. dollar) per pack beginning in June from the current 1,300 won (1.76 dollars).

They agreed that foreign cigarette advertisements can be carried in mens magazines and that U.S. cigarette firms can sponsor sports and cultural events. Korea, however, rejected a U.S. proposal that cigarette advertisements be carried by newspapers, television and radio. Korea will also prohibit U.S. cigarette companies from sponsoring activities for women or youth.

In response to the U.S. demand that Korea allow 54 agricultural products to be imported, Korea will liberalize imports of avocados, meat extracts, nearly all vegetable juices, and frozen potatoes for use in french fries, starting July 1.

Korea will continue imports of concentrated orange juice but only to meet the shortfall in supply while also allowing imports of up to 90,000 tons of alfalfa by the end of next year.

Agree on Cigarette Imports

SK0605020488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0100 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—Korean negotiators have agreed that the domestic sales price of U.S.-made cigarettes will drop to 700 to 750 won (0.95 to 1.01 U.S. dollar) per pack beginning in June from the current 1,300 won (1.76 dollars).

The price reduction came Thursday in the third round of the eighth working-level trade talks between Korea and the United States held at the Finance Ministry.

The price covers the import unit price of about 270 won (36.26 cents) per pack on the cost insurance and freight (CIF) basis, 360 won in various taxes and levies by the Korean government and retailers' profit margins (10 percent of the sales price).

Imports of foreign cigarettes will be fully liberalized through the complete removal of various restrictions on the import volume, domestic sales and prices of foreign brands, while Koreans will be able to buy American cigarettes at 138,000 retail stores designated by the Korea Monopoly Corporation.

In the trade talks which opened May 2, Seoul agreed that foreign cigarette advertisements can be carried in men's magazines and that U.S. cigarette firms can sponsor sports and cultural events, but rejected cigarette advertisements carried by newspapers, television and radio and the sponsorship of women or youth activities by U.S. cigarette companies.

The two sides also agreed that the Korean Government will impose special levies and taxes on low-quality U.S. cigarettes.

The two countries are scheduled to conclude their negotiations on outstanding trade issues Friday.

Food Imports Liberalized

SK0605020888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0158 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea will liberalize imports of avocados, frozen potatoes for use in french fries, meat extracts and nearly all vegetable juices starting July 1, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry announced.

Following the concluding session of the U.S.-Korea working-level trade talks here Wednesday, the ministry said the Korean delegation informed the U.S. side that it will allow imports of the four items out of 54 agricultural products demanded by the U.S. side.

Imports of some types of vegetable juice, including tomato and strawberry juices, will continue to be excluded.

Korea will continue imports of concentrated orange juice but only to meet the shortfall in supply while also allowing imports of up to 90,000 tons of alfalfa by the end of next year, the ministry said.

Delegates from the two sides agreed to hold another round of trade talks around June, after Korea's National Assembly opens, to discuss the U.S. request that Korea open its markets to expensive agricultural products and forestry goods.

The government also said that after July, when Korea's potato market opens, it will support Korean farmers by purchasing all the frozen potatoes they produce.

About 2,000 farms in Kangwon Province currently produce 3,000 tons of potatoes to be used as french fries.

Agriculture ministry sources said opening the meat extracts and vegetable juice markets will not cause much damage to Korean farmers because the items' import volume is unlikely to be high.

Farmers' Group To Protest

SK0605073788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0724 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—Major South Korean farmers' groups threatened Friday to launch anti-U.S. activities as well as campaigns to deter the Korean Government from importing U.S. agricultural products.

The threat came in a joint statement announced by the Korea Catholic Farmers Federation, the Korea Christian Farmers Federation and the Catholic Female Farmers Federation in response to a report that Korea has agreed to liberalize imports of some U.S. agricultural goods.

South Korea, at the end of its four-day trade talks with the United States on Friday, agreed to open its markets to imports of avocados, meat extracts, vegetable juice and frozen potatoes for french fries effective July 1. Imports of U.S. cigarettes will also be fully liberalized effective next month with the complete removal of various restrictions on the import volume, domestic sales and prices of foreign brands.

All 10 million Farmers in South Korea denounce the various types of U.S. pressure on South Korea to open domestic agricultural markets, which are aimed at passing the economic crisis of the United States onto Korean farmers, said the statement. The government will face the powerful resistance of 10 million farmers, if it fails to counter the U.S. pressure sternly, the statement said.

Soviet Official Hints at Economic Exchange
SK0605094588 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
6 May 88 p 1

[Tokyo-YONHAP]

[Text] On 5 May, Yevgeniy Primakov, director of a Soviet institute on world economics and international affairs, a foreign policy think tank for the Gorbachev regime, declared that the Soviet Union is willing to have economic exchanges with any country, including Korea.

In an interview with the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN on 6 May, Primakov, who is to participate as an observer representing the Soviet Union in the 6th meeting of the Pacific (?Basin) Economic Community [PBEC] scheduled to be held in Osaka, Japan, on 17 May, stated that "the Soviet Union will also participate in the Seoul Olympics" and then stressed that "we have no prejudice of any kind toward any country."

Responding to a question on what he thinks about economic cooperation with Korea, a member of the PBEC, Primakov said: At the same time, we have to take into consideration the stand of North Korea, a Soviet ally, as a matter of course.

Noting that one of the main objectives behind the all-embracing economic reforms and the economic perestroika in the USSR is to accelerate economic development in the Far East and East Siberian regions, he explained that the Soviet Union will lay stress on developing the Soviet Far East regions as a window toward promoting economic cooperation with the countries of

the Pacific and that toward this end, the Soviet Union is studying plans to give the Soviet Far East and the Primorskiy Kray regions independent rights and to establish Communist China-style special economic zones there.

Hungary To Send Trade Mission 28 May
SK0605075588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0744 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—Hungary will send a large-scale trade mission to Korea on May 28 to study ways for beginning full-scale trade with South Korean businesses, a source at the trade and industry ministry said Friday.

The East European nation opened a trade office here on March 24.

The 33-member mission will be led by the head of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, according to the source.

On June 1, the mission will open Hungary Week in Seoul and tour South Korea's industrial facilities.

During their eight-day stay here, mission members will conduct promotional activities that include exhibition of Hungarian-made goods and performance of Hungarian folk arts, the source said.

Hungary is the first East-bloc nation to set up a trade office in Seoul. Hungary like other communist country has no diplomatic ties with South Korea.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary on Boat People, SRV Economic Woes
*BK0605100488 Kuala Lumpur International
Service in English 0800 GMT 6 May*

[Station commentary]

[Text] As expected, Malaysia took a strong stand on the Vietnamese boat people problem at the ASEAN-European Community foreign ministers conference in Dusseldorf this week. The foreign minister, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, expressed grave concern over the obvious indifference of the Hanoi government to this human problem. The Vietnamese Government may feel that once the boat people are out of its territorial waters, they are no longer its responsibility. But Thailand and Malaysia, which have for humanitarian reasons allowed the boat people to remain on their territories pending resettlement, cannot remain indifferent to their national interest.

It is one thing to allow refugees to land when they were fleeing political persecution, and it is quite another to expect the same treatment to be accorded to individuals who are leaving because of poor economic conditions. What is more, unless ASEAN members treat the new situation differently, there will be no end to the tidal waves of people literally being dumped in Thailand and Malaysia. There is no reason why these two countries should be expected to shoulder such a burden simply because they are in close proximity to Vietnam.

The Government of Vietnam bears the heavy responsibility towards its own people. Years of fighting French colonialism and American intervention would be meaningless unless concrete steps are taken to improve the quality of life for the people. Normally, a country settles down to economic reconstruction after a civil war; Vietnam chose to divert its resources to the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. Economic stagnation and isolation are now its main problems. The trend in all communist countries today is to reevaluate orthodox Marxist theories of production. The Soviet Union and China are now switching to management techniques that are practiced by leading economic powers, such as the United States and Japan.

Vietnam has yet to embark on any new methodology for stimulating its agricultural and industrial output. It cannot do without assistance from external sources. But as long as it persists to its holding on to Kampuchea, it will not be able to win any sympathy from members of the international community.

It must be evident to the Vietnamese leaders that ASEAN is going to make even greater progress in all fields in the future. The conference held this week in Dusseldorf led to a large measure of consensus between ASEAN foreign ministers and their European Community counterparts.

The refugee exodus can be solved only after a radical change of policy takes place within Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Malaysia is glad to know that the European Community has pledged its assistance in the resettlement of more Vietnamese boat people.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Addresses Hospital Opening
*BK0605101188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 May 88*

[Address by Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, at 26 April ceremony in provincial capital Battambang to inaugurate a new building of the provincial hospital—recorded]

[Text] The exceptionally beautiful building before us was built with the all-out efforts—moral and physical—of Buddhist monks, laymen, monastic committees, Buddhist followers, and people of all strata in response to the essential requirements in the tasks of protecting and caring for our people's health. We regard this as one of the new achievements made by Battambang Province in the first quarter of 1988. [applause]

I sincerely commend the all-out efforts made by the province's provisional party committee, the provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, the front, mass organizations, Armed Forces, cadres, personnel, workers, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, ethnic nationalities, and people of all strata throughout our Battambang Province who have vigorously struggled in carrying out the tasks to build and defend the Cambodian motherland in general and to build and defend Battambang Province in particular, thus achieving immense victories. At the same time, I would like to convey the best regards of the party, state, and front leaders to the provincial party leaders, provincial authorities, front committee, provincial mass organizations, male and female combatants, cadres, personnel, workers, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, ethnic nationalities, and people throughout Battambang Province. I would like to also extend best wishes to all of you. May you enjoy good health, powerful strength, and brilliant victories in carrying out your revolutionary tasks. [applause]

Venerable clergymen, beloved comrades and friends, dear compatriots, looking back to the events of nearly 10 years ago, we still remember the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime that destroyed and ruined

everything representing the sweat, blood, labor, and the utmost intelligence, knowledge, and creativity of our Buddhist monks, laymen, monastic committees, Buddhist followers, and people. Worse still, more than 3 million Cambodian people, including people in Battambang Province, were barbarously massacred by the clique.

After 7 January 1979, what we had, what remained, was just heaps of ashes left behind by the genocidal regime. We began to build our country with our empty hands and in a situation in which our enemy continued to bully, oppress, and threaten us at all times. However, thanks to our spirit of mastery and resolute struggle, we have made great achievements in the tasks of building and defending our Cambodian motherland.

During the past nearly 10 years, our Cambodian revolution has scored great victories in the military, political, economic, social, and cultural fields.

On the front of building genuine revolutionary forces, we have continued to expand and strengthen the systems of party organizations, state power, mass organizations, and the armed forces from the central level to grass-root levels, particularly in villages and communes. The leading institutions and the ranks of core cadres at all levels and in all sectors have been expanded to another stage. Many leading cadres have been educated in politics and specialized knowledge. They have enhanced their spirit of mastery and have the sense of responsibility and capability to guide and lead in carrying out tasks. They have strived to help the lower levels, in tending the people's livelihood and interests.

Party expansion work has been vigorously stimulated. The mass organizations are enhancing their roles. A number of outlying remote villages, communes, and localities can effectively build genuine forces. The people's awareness of their tasks to join in strengthening localities has been enhanced to a higher level. In addition to this, the PRK's national reconciliation policy has been warmly welcomed by the large number of compatriots living abroad and by all the friendly and fraternal countries and the broad public opinion in the world.

All these achievements have certainly been attained through the joint efforts made by the entire party, Armed Forces, and people, in which the party leaders, authorities, provincial front, provincial mass organizations, armed forces, cadres, personnel, workers, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, ethnic nationalities, and people throughout Battambang Province also actively participated. [applause]

Venerable clergymen, beloved comrades and friends, dear compatriots, despite the fact that the enemy of our revolution is weakening, declining, and suffering from internal rifts, the enemy has not abandoned its perfidious maneuvers. The Beijing hegemonist expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the international

reactionary forces, such as the Thai rightists, have further supported and used the Pol Pot remnants and Cambodian reactionaries in an attempt to sabotage our revolution and our people's peaceful life.

Due to this and in response to our PRK's national reconciliation policy, I would like to appeal to the party leaders, local authorities, the front, mass organizations, armed forces, cadres, personnel, workers, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, ethnic nationalities, and the people throughout Battambang Province to jointly strive to carry out your main tasks; that is, to strengthen the genuine revolutionary forces in all aspects, primarily in villages and communes. You should regard the problem of building firm villages and communes as the key issue, which is of strategic importance, and as the life-and-death matter of our Cambodian revolution. Please always highly enhance your sense of revolutionary vigilance and increase strong combat forces to actively and independently fight the enemy and defend the localities, state property, and people's property. It is particularly imperative to pay attention to expanding commune and village militia units both in terms of quantity and combat quality. At the same time, please continue to implement the six-point clemency policy of the party and state toward misled persons who are in the enemy ranks, persuading them to repent and return to live with the national society and their families.

Please continue to pay attention to increasing agricultural production in order to meet the demand of our people and society by vigorously enhancing the intensive cropping and subsidiary food crop production. Please continue to vigorously stimulate the work to enhance political education and revolutionary ideals among the ranks of party members, cadres, and Armed Forces, [words indistinct] socialist internationalist solidarity; to enhance confidence in the party leadership and the firm, great national unity [words indistinct] the KPRP. Please carry on the traditions of vigorously serving the front and the rear—particularly regarding the building of hospitals, schools, roads, dams, ditches, and large and small reservoirs—and the economic and social fronts, (?assisting) the combatants, worker-combatants, and families of fallen, disabled, and wounded combatants and combatants who are fighting on the battlefield.

Besides this, I would like to ask Buddhist monks, laymen, monastic committees, Buddhist followers, cadres, personnel, intellectuals, ethnic nationalities, male and female combatants, and all people to make achievements in an all-round patriotic emulation in order to welcome the 37th founding anniversary of the KPRP, 28 June 1988, and the 10th anniversary of the 7 January National Day. [applause]

Battambang Party Official on Combat Successes
BK0505100988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 May 88

[Comments by Ung Sami, secretary of the provisional party committee of Battambang Province, on the implementation of the three revolutionary movements in the province during 1987 and the first 2 months of 1988; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We and our [Vietnamese] friends launched general operations throughout the province from 1 November 1987 to 15 March 1988 to attack the enemy inside the province and create conditions for the local people to harvest and collect their rice crops. As a result, we successfully ensured security for the people. That is, we cut off the enemy elements from each other and swept them out of various areas.

We launched simultaneous attacks against them in hidden positions, at border crossings, and on their transportation routes. The enemy elements became demoralized and lost their initiative and support base. We were able to smash, capture, and force many of them to surrender. As a matter of fact, we and our friends put out of action 336 enemy elements, including 152 killed and 13 captured, and seized 190 assorted weapons and a field radio.

We launched military operations simultaneously with a political campaign to persuade misled persons to return to the revolution. As a result of this, 171 persons returned, bringing along 109 assorted weapons, 3 field radios, and a large quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Foreign Minister Returns From EC-ASEAN Meet
*BK0505124888 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 May 88*

[Text] The EC has pledged that its plan to become a single market in 1992 will not harm ASEAN in the context of trade between the regional organizations. The pledge was made during the annual meeting of the EC and ASEAN foreign ministers in Dusseldorf, West Germany recently. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas disclosed this upon arrival at Sukarno-Hatta Airport this afternoon from his overseas tour, including the EC-ASEAN meeting.

[Begin Alatas recording] We emphasized to the EC that this situation should not harm the ASEAN interests as this single market would not become more protectionist externally. The single market implies that there will no longer be tariff barriers and that there will be free movement among the member countries. However, the external tariff barriers will remain. Member countries should not merely be inward-looking and undertake trade and investments among themselves, a situation which will create further difficulties for third countries to enter...[changes thought] and this appeal or emphasis was well received by the EC. They asserted that this would not happen. [end recording]

According to Foreign Minister Alatas, particularly in the field of commodities trade, a consensus was reached on the need to enhance cooperation to give better prices and incomes for the commodity-exporting ASEAN countries as well as on aid for the diversification, processing, and other programs.

Answering questions on the planned informal meeting in Jakarta between the parties involved in the Cambodian issue, Foreign Minister Alatas said he hoped the plan would proceed as soon as possible.

Alatas Views Hosting of Cambodian Conference
*BK0505124088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT
5 May 88*

[Text] Jakarta, May 5 (AFP)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Thursday that he has revived his predecessor's plans to organize an informal conference here to solve the Cambodian conflict.

Mr Alatas said he had contacted Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Vietnam and factions in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea through letters and diplomatic channels about the proposed meeting.

"Not all replies have come in but we continue to explore (the possibility)," Mr Alatas told reporters at Jakarta airport after arriving from West Germany where he attended a meeting of ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Economic Community (EEC) in Dusseldorf.

The Jakarta meeting, dubbed the "Cambodian cocktail party," was a joint initiative between Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who Mr Alatas replaced in March, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The July proposal had since been rejected by some of the concerned parties and eclipsed by meetings in France in December and January between Mr Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Mr Alatas said EEC and ASEAN ministers agreed at the meeting in West Germany this week to support Indonesia's efforts to organize the Cambodian conference.

Indonesia has acted as ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam on the Cambodian issue.

ASEAN, grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, supports the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and demands the withdrawal of some 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Meets With Japan's Uno
*BK0605080388 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 May 88*

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno held an hour and a half of talks at Pejambon [Foreign Affairs Ministry] in Jakarta this afternoon. The talks were centered on ways to enhance bilateral cooperation as well as on international and regional issues.

As for bilateral issues, the two ministers discussed the impact of the drop of oil prices and depreciation of the U.S. dollar as well as Indonesia's foreign debts, which Ali Alatas described as having a negative impact on the country's economy. However, Ali Alatas told newsmen later that Japan will help find a solution to this problem. Earlier, the Japanese foreign minister told newsmen that his government understands the economic difficulties faced by Indonesia. He pointed out the existing productive cooperation based on mutual respect as a means to cope with the problem.

During his meeting with Ali Alatas, the Japanese foreign minister also extended his government's official invitation for President Suharto to pay a state visit to Japan. Sosuke Uno noted that President Suharto's visit to Japan will help contribute toward peace and stability in the region.

Discuss USSR, Cambodia

*OW0605105088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT
6 May 88*

[by Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Jakarta, May 6 KYODO—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Friday [6 May] settlement of the Kampuchean problem is a crucial test of Soviet foreign policy in Asia under Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Indonesia welcomes the new concept of Soviet diplomacy Gorbachev announced in Vladivostok in 1986, Alatas said in a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno.

Uno, currently on a 3-day visit to Indonesia, renewed Japan's concern over the Soviet Union's growing military presence in the Asia-Pacific region, Japanese officials said.

"The Soviet Union is backing Vietnam," Uno said in reference to Hanoi's military occupation of Kampuchea. "We should not be caught off guard."

Alatas, however, said Gorbachev's peace initiative in Asia should not be dismissed merely as political propaganda, according to Japanese officials briefing reporters on the meeting.

Indonesia has urged the Soviet Union, Vietnam's main backer, to use its influence to bring a political settlement to the conflict in Kampuchea where resistance forces have been fighting a 9-year-old war against the Hanoi-installed Government in Phnom Penh.

Alatas said Indonesia will continue its efforts to settle the regional conflict, which he said will serve as a "litmus" test to Gorbachev's Asia policy.

Indonesia has been trying to mediate in the Kampuchean conflict on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which also groups the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, and Thailand.

Japanese officials said Uno assured Alatas of Japan's continued support of the noncommunist regional grouping on the Kampuchean problem.

"We have invited (Kampuchean resistance leader) Prince Norodom Sihanouk to visit Japan in August (to discuss the problem)," Uno said in the 70-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry. "It's going to be a very important meeting," he was quoted as telling the Indonesian foreign minister.

Sihanouk is expected to visit the ASEAN region before going to Japan.

ASEAN and the West have demanded that Vietnam withdraw its estimated 140,000 troops from Kampuchea, while China has called the Soviet Union's support of the Vietnamese invasion a serious obstacle toward normalizing its bilateral relations with Moscow.

On bilateral issues, Uno expressed Japan's readiness to extend "maximum cooperation" in easing Indonesia's economic difficulties caused by the dollar's decline in value and a drop in crude oil prices.

Indonesia is a major supplier of crude oil and natural gas to Japan which is the largest aid donor to Jakarta.

Uno told Alatas that Japan "will continue considering" what it can do to resolve the problem prior to an international conference of Indonesia's creditor nations scheduled to take place in the Netherlands in June.

"We are fully aware of Indonesia's economic sufferings," Uno said according to the Japanese sources.

The sources said Alatas also called for "effective, speedy" measures to alleviate the difficulties.

Uno Speaks With Newsmen

*BK0605045688 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 0000 GMT 6 May 88*

[Text] The Japanese Government will continue to extend its assistance and support for Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta yesterday, Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said that Japan realizes the important role Indonesia plays among ASEAN countries. Therefore, he decided to make Indonesia the first ASEAN country to visit.

He added that his visit to Indonesia is also aimed at congratulating Suharto on his reelection as Indonesia's president. On behalf of the Japanese Government, he

also hailed the establishment of the fifth development cabinet. Sosuke Uno described current Indonesian-Japan relations as excellent.

FRG Minister Announces Financial Aid; Ends Visit
BK0605065588 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 0500 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] The FRG's financial assistance to Indonesia in 1988 will reach \$300 million, \$86 million of which is for the construction of the Sembiring steam power plant.

FRG Minister for Development Cooperation Hans Klein made the disclosure before leaving Jakarta yesterday [5 May]. During his 5-day visit to Indonesia, Hans Klein paid a courtesy call on President Suharto and held talks with Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Ratus Prawiro, Trade Minister Arifin Siregar, Industries Minister Hartarto, and Finance Minister Sumarlin.

Finnish Parliamentarians Call on Suharto
BK0505080088 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 0600 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] The Finnish house speaker, Matti Ahde, says that Finland and Indonesia share similar views on neutrality, efforts to maintain world peace, and disarmament. Speaking to newsmen after calling on President Suharto at Bina Graha, Jakarta, this morning, the Finnish house speaker also said that his neutral country admires the implementation of Indonesia's nonaligned policy. On disarmament, he said that Finland attaches importance to efforts to create nuclear weapons-free zones.

Answering questions from newsmen, Matti Ahde said that President Suharto briefed his delegation about development in Indonesia. During the meeting, they also discussed possible cooperation by the two countries in the rejuvenation of forests in Indonesia and the use of peat as an energy source.

The 7-man Finnish parliamentary delegation is in Indonesia as guests of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Laos

Law Regulating Supreme People's Council
BK0305061588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 2 May 88

["Law on the SPC of the LPDR" issued on 19 April 1988 and signed by Acting SPC Chairman Sisomphon Lovansai, on behalf of the SPC]

[Text] Chapter One: General Principles

Article 1: The SPC of the LPDR serves as the supreme representative organization of the laboring people of various tribes and the supreme state power organization of the LPDR. The SPC executes its state power on the basis of the principles of unified power and in an open manner.

Article 2: Roles, responsibilities, duties, and scope of rights of the SPC are as follows:

A. The SPC has the right to make absolute decisions to settle all problems of the LPDR. It maintains the roles and responsibilities as the supreme supervisor, inspecting activities of various organizations elected or appointed by it.

B. The SPC maintains the scope of rights and maintains roles and responsibilities as the only organization in performing the following duties:

1. Approve, study, revise, and change the Constitution of the LPDR.
2. Pass, examine and correct, revise, and abrogate various laws.
3. Consider for passing state plans and budgets.
4. Consider for passing reports on the implementation of plans and budgets of the Council of Ministers.
5. Decide to cancel any international agreements signed with foreign countries by the LPDR which it deems not appropriate and which have a negative effect upon the country.
6. Consider granting leniencies.
7. Decide to divide provinces and establish new provinces.
8. Elect, appoint, and discharge from posts state employees at the ministerial and upper levels.
9. Set up and dissolve organizations at the ministerial and upper levels.
10. Elect, appoint, and discharge from posts the chief of the Supreme People's Court and superior public prosecutors.
11. Other roles and responsibilities as agreed upon by SPC sessions or as stipulated in the law.

Chapter Two: Organizational Structure and Working Procedures

Article 3: The SPC is composed of a chairman, first deputy chairman, various deputy chairmen, secretary general, and a number of members. The chairman, various chairmen, and secretary general are elected by the first session of each SPC.

Article 4: The SPC chairman has the following duties:

1. Maintain the role as the chairman of all sessions.
2. Supervise and encourage the functions of the SPC.
3. Maintain relations with SPC members.
4. Act on behalf of the SPC in engaging in foreign relations work.

5. Attend and preside over meetings of the SPC Standing Committee.
6. Approve official documents of the SPC.

Article 5: The SPC deputy chairmen have the duty of assisting the chairman in performing various tasks, and they may be assigned to do any specific duty of the chairman. If the chairman is absent or cannot fulfill his duties by himself, the first deputy chairman is to act on behalf of the chairman in fulfilling all duties.

Article 6: The SPC secretary general has the following duties:

1. Together with the chairman, first deputy chairman, and other deputy chairmen, convene the sessions of the SPC.
2. Be responsible for the paperwork of the SPC.
3. Guide and lead the work in accordance with resolutions of the SPC and the daily work of the SPC Standing Committee.
4. Guide and lead the work of the SPC office.
5. Sign official documents of the SPC together with the SPC chairman in accordance with an agreement of the Standing Committee. The SPC secretary general may be assigned to be responsible for any specific task as agreed upon by the SPC or the SPC Standing Committee.

Chapter Three: SPC Sessions

Article 7: The SPC convenes its first plenary session within 2 months after the election of new people's representatives to the SPC. The SPC holds an ordinary plenary session once a year, between 1 and 30 January, with the SPC Standing Committee convoking it. The SPC can also hold an extraordinary plenary session if one-third of the SPC members propose to the SPC Standing Committee or when the SPC Standing Committee agrees to call the session. However, issues to be raised for consideration in an extraordinary plenary session must be stated in the proposal made for convening the session.

Article 8: To convene the ordinary plenary session, the SPC Standing Committee must give reports on the agenda of the session to the SPC members at least 15 days in advance. Any SPC member who cannot attend the session must inform the SPC Standing Committee. The SPC members have the right to contribute their views to the agenda and the right to submit various issues to the chairman of the session for consideration in the session.

Article 9: The chairman, deputy chairmen, and secretary general of the SPC act as the presidium leading the plenary session of the SPC. In the SPC plenary session, only SPC members have the right to express views and to vote. The time allowed for the SPC members to give views on each issue varies, depending on the permission granted by the chairman of the session. Agreements on

various issues of the SPC, with the exception of issues relating to the Constitution, are decided through voting, and approval requires more than half of the members voting on it.

Article 10: All sessions of the SPC are held on an open basis, except when half of the SPC members or the SPC Standing Committee proposes a closed-door session. Representatives of mass organizations, collective labor units, press, radio, and television can be invited to attend the session by the presidium of the session.

Chapter Four: The SPC Standing Committee

Article 11: The SPC Standing Committee serves as the standing organization of the SPC and as the supreme state power organization which carries out activities between the two sessions of the SPC.

Article 12: The SPC Standing Committee is selected from among the representatives of the SPC at the inaugural plenary session of the new SPC. It is composed of a chairman, vice chairmen, a general secretary, and a number of members.

Article 13: The SPC Standing Committee has the following duties and rights:

1. To guide and lead the implementation of the Constitution and other laws and to act as the absolute body in interpreting any contradictions;
2. To summon and prepare agenda for SPC sessions;
3. To gather public opinion;
4. To follow, inspect, and scrutinize activities of the Council of Ministers and various organizations set up by the SPC to determine whether they conform with the Constitution and state laws, or when it sees that such activities may bring losses upon the state or society;
5. To decide on the delineation of the boundaries of localities at the district level downward;
6. To decide on the question of nationality;
7. To follow, inspect, support, and assist the local people's councils in carrying out normal functions and to stop or abrogate any resolutions or decisions reached by the local people's councils which do not conform with the Constitution and state laws and which may bring losses upon the state or society;
8. To ratify any treaties between the LPDR and foreign countries or to suspend the implementation of those treaties;
9. To decide on the appointment and dismissal of military and police officers at the ranks of full colonel and above, as well as the military supreme commander;
10. To decide on the appointment and dismissal of deputy chief judges of the Supreme People's Court and deputy prosecutors of the people's courts and to act on any verdicts reached by the Supreme People's Court and heads of the military courts;
11. To issue decrees announcing recruitment of manpower during a state of crisis occurring throughout the country or in certain regions in the country;
12. To fulfill any other tasks entrusted by the SPC or stipulated by the laws.

Article 14: The chairman of the SPC Standing Committee is charged with summoning plenary sessions of the SPC Standing Committee. When instructed by the chairman of the SPC Standing Committee, any of the vice chairmen or the general secretary of the SPC Standing Committee can conduct a session. All issues and documents which are to be raised for discussion and debate at the session must be submitted in advance by the SPC Standing Committee to a committee in the Standing Committee. Any resolutions reached by the SPC Standing Committee must be endorsed by majority vote of the members in the Standing Committee.

Chapter Five: Commissions Attached to the SPC

Article 15: The SPC selects a number of its members to participate in various commissions to study various issues for the SPC and the SPC Standing Committee. At the same time, it also has the duty to follow and promote the enforcement of all the laws of the LPDR and the resolutions reached by the SPC and the SPC Standing Committee and to inspect the activities of various state organizations, as well as other organizations. The SPC has the right to dissolve or to set up a new commission at any time depending on the work requirements.

Article 16: The inaugural session of the newly elected SPC appoints a number of standing commissions—in accordance with the requirements—whose tenure is the same as that of the SPC. As for ad hoc commissions, the SPC Standing Committee is responsible for appointing them. Each commission is composed of a chairman, vice chairmen, a secretary, and a number of members.

Article 17: The SPC commissions must be responsible to and report their activities to the SPC and, between sessions, to the SPC Standing Committee. The operations of these commissions must be under the supervision of the SPC Standing Committee.

Article 18: The regulations on the detailed activities of the SPC commissions are stipulated in this version of the Law on the SPC and in the code on SPC commissions.

Article 19: Both standing and ad hoc commissions are not relieved of their original duties and are not stationed at the SPC office except during the time they conduct sessions.

Chapter Six: On the Election of the President of the Country

Article 20: Each SPC inaugural session elects the president of the Republic by secret ballot on a proposal by the SPC chairman. The organization and functions of the president of the Republic are stipulated in separate, specific regulations.

Chapter Seven: On the Establishment of the LPDR Council of Ministers

Article 21: In the inaugural session of a newly elected SPC, the SPC chairman will propose the appointment of a new Council of Ministers chairman by a secret ballot. After being elected, the new Council of Ministers chairman is authorized to propose the structure and members of the Council of Ministers by himself and to ask for official approval and a vote of confidence from the SPC session. Members of the Council of Ministers means only ministers and chiefs or chairmen of the state committees. The organization and functions of the Council of Ministers are stipulated in a separate, specific law.

Article 22: Between two SPC sessions, the Council of Ministers is authorized to set up or dissolve various organizations and to appoint or dismiss personnel set up or appointed by the SPC. However, it must report the matter to the next ordinary SPC session.

Chapter Eight: On the Election of the Head of the Supreme People's Court and Superior Prosecutors of the LPDR People's Courts

Article 23: In the inaugural session of a newly elected SPC, the SPC will select a chief of the Supreme People's Court and appoint superior prosecutors of the LPDR people's courts by a secret ballot or by other methods proposed by the SPC chairman. The organization and functions of the Supreme People's Court and of superior prosecutors of the LPDR people's courts are stipulated in a separate, specific law.

Chapter Nine: On the Tenure of the SPC

Article 24: The tenure of the SPC is 5 years, beginning from the day of each SPC's inaugural session.

Article 25: When the tenure of an SPC comes to an end, but the election of a new SPC has not yet been organized, the old SPC is authorized to perform the functions of the SPC yet to be elected.

Article 26: Organizations and personnel set up or appointed by the old SPC can only be relieved of their responsibilities at the same time as the old SPC if they have completely handed over their tasks to newly organized organizations.

Chapter Ten: Final Provision

Article 27: This law comes into effect on the day of official SPC endorsement. All other acts that contradict this law are repealed and of no legal value.

It is reaffirmed that this law was endorsed by the SPC extraordinary plenary session in its afternoon session on Tuesday, 19 April 1988.

[Dated] Vientiane, 19 April 1988

[Signed] Sisomphon Lovansai, acting SPC chairman, on behalf of the SPC

Philippines

House Orders Inventory of Bases Facilities

HK0605082588 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
6 May 88 p 24

[By Bayani S. Cruz]

[Text] The House of Representatives yesterday ordered a complete inventory of the existing facilities and resources inside the U.S. military bases in preparation for the formulation of a consolidated "comprehensive alternative plan" for the use of the bases in the event of the abrogation of the RP[Republic of Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA).

The order was given during a joint committee meeting of the House committee on economic affairs and committee on foreign affairs to four government agencies that are separately preparing alternative plans for the use of Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic naval base in Zambales should the U.S. military facilities pull out.

The inventory will be conducted by an interagency committee to be composed of representatives from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of National Defense (DND), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).

The inventory will include a listing of existing infrastructure facilities (such as roads, buildings, telecommunications systems, etc.), topographical and geographical features (rivers, mountains, agricultural lands, etc.), and mineral and marine resources inside the two bases which have a combined area of about 64,000 hectares.

The inventory will be used as the basis for a consolidated alternative plan that will outline how the areas will be used after the pull out of the military facilities.

During the meeting DTI undersecretary Ernesto Ordonez briefed the committee on the possible alternative uses of the military bases, namely:

The conversion of the runway of Clark Air Base into an international cargo airport;

The conversion of Clark Air Base into an industrial zone; and

The conversion of the Subic port facilities into a base for the shipbuilding and shiprepair industry.

Ordonez, however, gave no details.

Ordonez said NEDA is preparing the alternative plan. The NEDA representatives was, however, absent during yesterday's meeting.

Aquino Urged To Ban Ramos' Trip to U.S.

HK0605093388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0900 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Senator Wigberto Tanada has urged President Aquino not to allow any government department secretaries to travel to the United States. Tanada's proposal was brought about by suspicions from other sectors that such travel may be related to the ongoing Philippines-U.S. military bases agreement. For more details here is Jojo Ismael.

[Begin recording] In his letter to President Aquino, Senator Tanada said that Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos is preparing to go to the United States. He also said that though Ramos had affirmed he would not see U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci to discuss the Philippines-U.S. relationship, many people would not believe it. Tanada also pointed out Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus' trip to Japan that cast doubts and speculations that it was connected with the U.S. military war facilities at the military bases in the country.

Police Stop Demonstration at U.S. Embassy

HK0505111988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] The western police spoiled attempts by University of the Philippines students to hold an antinuclear rally in front of the U.S. Embassy this afternoon.

Around 150 policemen stopped some 200 students, who had gathered at the United Nations Avenue and had proceeded to the U.S. Embassy to stage a rally. The students, however, stayed and delivered speeches on the street. They denounced the presence of the U.S. military bases in the country.

Owners Deny Seized Boats in Malaysian Waters

HK0605065188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0457 GMT
6 May 88

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP)—Two Philippine trawlers seized by the Malaysian Navy in the disputed Spratly Islands a month ago were in Philippine waters when captured, the vessels' owners said here Friday.

Francisco Laurel, president of the Frabelle Shipping Corp, said his firm was raising 350,000 Malaysian dollars (135,499 U.S. dollars) to bail out 49 Filipino fishermen charged with illegal fishing in Malaysian waters.

(A session court judge in Kota Kinabalu, capital of the East Malaysian state of Sabah, said the 49 crew members of the Jasmine, Ranger XVI and Ranger XVII vessels are to be tried on June 8, the BERNAMA News Agency reported.)

"We insist that we were in Philippine territory. We were definitely not in Malaysian waters," Mr Laurel told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

He said that based on Philippine maps, the boats were captured 120 miles (192 kilometres) off Ligas Point in Palawan, a central Philippine island.

(Bernama reported a Malaysian Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying the vessels were 127 miles (203 kilometres) from Kota Kinabalu when seized on April 5 and were within the country's 200-mile (320-kilometre) exclusive economic zone.)

"Since our vessel is Philippine-registered, flying with a Philippine flag, and had an all Filipino crew, it is only natural that we follow the Philippine map," Mr Laurel said.

The area involved is in the strategic and reputedly-oil rich Spratly Islands which are claimed in whole or in part by China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam.

The incident occurred less than a month after Chinese and Vietnamese forces clashed over islets within the archipelago, made up of about 500 islands and coral reefs in the South China Sea.

Labor Secretary Views Foreign Labor Leaders
HK0605080788 Manila THE PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 5 May 88 p 2

[Text] Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon denounced yesterday the foreign labor leaders who participated in the International Solidarity Affair of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] and accused them of campaigning "to blacken the image of the government of President Aquino.

"I see this as a part of the campaign to destabilize the government and embarrass Mrs Aquino. Their motives in seeking to destroy the image and credibility of the Aquino government internationally are apparent," he said. He explained that the "faceless" aliens, who have criticized the administration for violating trade union and human rights, are trying to prevent the President's trip to Geneva in June.

The President is scheduled to address the 75th International Labor Organization (ILO) conference in that trip where she "stands to accomplish unprecedented gains for our country." This is what the "extreme Left" is trying to preempt because it may offset its bid for power and control of the government, the labor secretary claimed.

In condemning the alien trade unionists, Drilon raised the following points:

The group should first take its complaints with the government if it were sincere in seeking protection of human rights of Filipino workers;

They went on a "smearing rampage" after ignoring the first condition. Foreign leaders are not fully conversant of the events in the country and are in no position to verify the allegation.

The government does not tolerate human rights violations and has started investigating two of the cases filed by the KMU before the ILO;

In many instances, the cases of human rights violations brought to the attention of foreign groups and individuals were without basis or were merely concocted or manufactured; and [sentence incomplete as published]

Aftermath of Marcos' Mother's Death Viewed

Partisans Exploiting Death
HK0605082988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 May 88 pp 1, 8

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Partisans Exploiting Death of an Old Lady"]

[Text] President Aquino's decision rejecting appeals that former President Marcos be allowed to attend his mother's funeral is being exploited by Marcos partisans to organize support for their long-standing move to get their exiled leader back home.

The corpse of Mrs Josefa Edralin Marcos, who in illness had suffered so much, is now being hoisted as the symbol of this movement, and it seems ghoulish and unfair that the old lady should be serving that dubious political function.

There is so far no indication how long the wake would last. But it is certain that the longer it is, the more opportunities the Marcos partisans would have to stir up tribal and family loyalties and translate them into political grievances against the Government.

The reason given by President Aquino for her decision is that "considerations of the national welfare, which are above individual interests, forbid us from allowing the former president to return this time." The decision boils down to her assessment of national security, the implication being that the presence of Mr Marcos could have a destabilizing impact on her Government.

It may be argued that, in making the decision, the President laid herself open to claims that her Government is not stable and that she is not yet on top of things. It is probably correct to say that, while the Government has achieved a measure of stability, it does not need at this time any element that would disturb the tortuous march toward stability. Thus, the president took a very cautious approach to the problem, minimizing the risks as much as possible.

Mr Marcos himself has fanned anxieties about his capacity for mischief by issuing a statement saying that "I will exhaust all possibilities that may still be available to us to return to our motherland, to help save her from the threatened communist takeover or a possible civil war."

So, it is fair to expect that if Mr Marcos were permitted to return, the next thing he would do, after grieving for his mother, is that he would set himself up as a messiah to save the country from the communists, possibly using the approach that not only failed to check insurgency but also fueled its drastic growth.

Some of the Marcos partisans think that a prolonged wake, in which emotions would be inflamed over the issue of lack of compassion by the Government, might create an EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] in reverse—a period during which a Marcos return movement might gain momentum.

This EDSA-in-reverse syndrome has afflicted the opponents of Government and has been found to be a fantasy as a strategy to mobilize protest against the Government. It was the basis of the failed coup attempts against the Government, starting with the Manila Hotel coup and including the Aug. 28 coup.

In both attempts to grab power, the basic strategy was that an assault was made to challenge the Government, then bring it to a stalemate during which, it was hoped, the population would rally behind the dissidents.

This strategy failed at the Manila Hotel because it rested on the assumption that, like at EDSA, the people were angry and were ready for recruitment to moves to overthrow the Government. In the Aug. 28 coup, Col. Gregorio Honasan and his cabal were aware that they did not have sufficient forces to seize strategic centers of power for a swift coup d'etat.

They operated on the assumption that, with lightning strikes at certain power centers, the element of surprise could immobilize and shock the national leadership, resulting in a stalemate. They hoped that the rest of the Armed Forces would shift loyalty to the rebels.

As we all know, the stalemate did not happen, and the Government demonstrated its strength, which was underestimated by the rebels. It seems clear that the opponents of the Government—the Marcos partisans included—still nurse the false assumption that the Government is weak and that it can easily be pushed into a stalemate that would create an Edsa in reverse.

EDSA was a function of unique circumstances. These circumstances can never converge again and lead into the popular combustion that is Edsa.

The point we are essentially making is that any attempt to replicate and recreate EDSA is likely to fail. The old lady deserves respect and dignity in death. The funeral is not going to create a momentum for Mr Marcos, who is now a lost cause.

Comment on 'Aquino's Offense'

HK0605082788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 6 May 88 p 4

["Turn of the Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad:
"Aquino's Offense"]

[Text] From the very start, Mrs. Aquino's options were limited. Even as she consulted her advisers whether or not to allow her predecessor to come home and pay his deceased mother his last respects, one saw not more than two possibilities. One imagined her ghost having to sweat blood in order to craft a fairly decent statement to the press.

Option one. She decides to allow former President Marcos to come home, then announces a leave of absence until June 30, 1992.

Option two. She bans Marcos's return, but proposes cremation for the deceased so that following the Hindu practice of suttee, in which a widowed woman throws herself into her husband's funeral pyre, she may join her there.

As it turned out, we completely miscalculated. Her decision—a simple no—was more cold-blooded than anything, with no real thought of those who truly cherish the Fourth Commandment—Honor thy father and thy mother.

Some have said that before she finally read her announcement, she was willing to let Marcos come home for three days and have him flown back to Hawaii immediately after his mother's burial. But then something intervened. And when she finally read her refusal there was no hint of her ever having considered anything else.

"Respect and love for our parents," she said, "are indeed important values cherished by all Filipinos—values we take seriously in our way of life. There are, however, values involving national stability and the common good of our people whose primacy I am duty-bound to uphold."

Bunk. In a democracy, the matter of whether or not a Filipino could or should return to his country is for him and for him alone to decide. If he is law abiding, free from any accountability to anyone, and with the necessary papers and means to travel, he may come and go as he pleases. If he is facing a jail term or criminal charges at home, his returning on his own is a boon to the State. Otherwise, the State has the duty to extradite him or compel his return by every legal means.

The only limitation to a citizen's right to come home would be if he is serving sentence abroad. In such case, his government usually asks for his deportation so that he may cease being an embarrassment abroad. This shows that the citizen's right to return to his country may not be restrained. It is a human right before it is a political right, and must not be confused with his right to travel to other countries, which the State may restrict.

But the fact that the Aquino administration believes it has the power to bar a citizen's return and oblige another country to keep him within its jurisdiction is proof that it is not a democracy but a dictatorship and a maddened one at that. Mrs. Aquino may not herself think so, but this is what she has made of it.

No one in her position will obviously want Marcos back. Why should she? But this is not a matter of what she wants. This is a matter of right. Marcos has the right to come home. The State, for so long as it pretends to be a democracy, does not have the moral or constitutional right to keep him out.

In our human society, respect and love for parents are indispensable to national stability and the common good. They are not values that dilute or interfere with national stability and the common good. Without the family, there is no society, and without society, there is no State. And we are first members of a family before we are citizens of a State. As citizens we have a time-bound relationship with the State; as men we have an eternal destiny with all other men with whom we share our Last End. Sacrificing the family for the State is the most familiar crime of the socialist state, and Mrs. Aquino is not even in charge of one yet.

Whatever wrongs she may have suffered, Mrs. Aquino has wronged Marcos and a nation that has not always stood with Marcos. Her offense is against all of us, against something sacred and inviolable in each of us. In our deeply Filipino and Christian society, she chose to serve her vindictiveness, even at the expense of a Filipino and Christian value that transcends our political and even religious differences. And she has sought to compound the offense by asking us to believe that what she has done out of her pettiness she has done for the common good. She has ceased to be one of us. She has lost the right to lead us.

Marcos Children Rumors Increase

HK0605035988 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0300 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] President Cory is not allowing any officials of her government to meet the children of former President Marcos, reportedly due to arrive in the Philippines. This was said in reaction to rumors that Vice President Salvador Laurel has left for Hong Kong to meet Bong Bong Marcos. Sel Baisa has the full report:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino said she has not authorized any government officials to meet Ferdinand Marcos Jr, the son of the deposed president, who is reportedly now in Hong Kong. Questioned by Malacanang newsmen, the chief executive said she had not given any orders on this, quashing reports that Vice President Salvador Laurel has gone to Hong Kong to meet Bong Bong.

Meanwhile at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport, the presence of many intelligence officers is very apparent in the wake of reports that the deposed president and his family will sneak into the country through that airport. All passengers arriving at the airport are being closely scrutinized because Bong Bong was reported due to arrive at 9 this morning. But not even a shadow of the Marcos offspring was seen among this morning's arrivals. Meanwhile, a private radio station announced that Marcos' two daughters are arriving from the United States on board a Northwest Airlines flight tonight. Yesterday President Aquino said the Marcos children might possibly be allowed to return to the country to attend their grandmother's funeral. However, the president said she has still not received a request on this. [end recording]

Laurel Proposes 'Snap' Presidential Elections

HK0605082188 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*
in English 6 May 88 p 1

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said yesterday he was willing to propose to President Aquino that they jointly step down from their offices to pave the way for snap presidential elections.

Laurel made this statement in a radio interview on DZEC hosted by Filipino commentator Rod Navarro and participated in by a panel that included former Assemblyman Salvador Britanico, Prof. Salvador Roxas Gonzales, human rights lawyer Salvador Panelo, and radiomen Rolando Bartolome and Totoy Talastas.

In answer to a phoned-in question from GLOBE columnist Francisco S. Tatad, the only phoned-in question allowed during the interview, Laurel said he was "not averse" to asking Mrs. Aquino to join him in paving the way for a snap election to elect a new President and Vice President.

Under the Constitution, a new presidential election is needed to fill the vacancy if and when the President and the Vice President simultaneously vacate their positions. In such a situation, the Senate President becomes acting President while Congress writes a special election law and elections are held within 45 days at the earliest and 60 days at the latest.

In the 1986 snap election, then President Marcos did not vacate the office but agreed to relinquish it if he lost. There was then no Vice President and no succession law to speak of.

House Approves Reimposition of Death Penalty
HK0605082388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 6 May 88 p 2

[By staff writer Rowena Bundang]

[Text] The House of Representatives approved on third and final reading House Bill 295 providing the imposition of death penalty when heinous crimes are committed.

A total of 157 congressmen voted on the bill, which was authored by Rep. Pablo Garcia (Panaghiusa, Cebu), with 130 in favor, 25 against, two congressmen abstained.

Under the bill, the following are declared heinous crimes:

Murder by the use of explosives, arson, high-powered weapons, poison gas, and other lethal substances.

Murder, where the victim was tortured, mutilated, and subjected to other dehumanizing acts.

Rape, where the victim was killed or tortured, mutilated or subjected to other dehumanizing acts.

Robbery with rape.

Kidnapping for ransom, where the victim was killed, whether the ransom was paid or not.

Parricide attended by any of the circumstances enumerated under Article 246 of the Revised Penal Code.

Hijacking of an airship attended by death of any member of the crew or its passengers.

Piracy, where homicide or rape was committed against any of the crew or passenger.

Treason.

Murder or rape committed on the occasion of rebellion or sedition.

Congressional 'Diplomatic Gaffes' Reviewed
HK0605083788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 6 May 88 p 4

[“Editorial”: “Congress Should Know its Place”]

[Text] In their eagerness to reassert their authority, members of Congress, over the past few weeks, have been prone to commit embarrassing diplomatic gaffes.

Yesterday, the Senate, apparently in disregard of protocol, welcomed three senior officials of Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang Party. Although the welcome was described

by some senators as a “mere social call,” it is likely to be interpreted by mainland China as a contravention of the Philippine Government's one-China policy.

Under that policy, the Philippines has recognized the People's Republic of China as the legitimate Chinese government. It has diplomatic relations with China and accepts the view that Taiwan is a province of China. However, the Philippines has trade relations with Taiwan where it is represented by a Philippine Bureau.

Last April, two congressmen—Rep. Jose Yap of Tarlac and Rep. Roque Ablan of Ilocos Norte—sparked a diplomatic faux pas after signing in Hanoi a document which appeared to have committed the Philippines to the Vietnamese point of view on two critical foreign policy issues—the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines and the controversy over the Spratly Islands.

The congressmen were criticized by Department of Foreign Affairs officials who claimed they had committed the Philippines to an agreement with another country without the authority of the Aquino Government.

The congressmen have denied they signed an agreement but did admit that they signed a statement issued by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach. The statement, among others, said that “all the territory of the Republic of the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall not be utilized by a foreign power as a base of hostility and against each other.”

It does not settle matters by quibbling whether the document was an “agreement” or not. What is important is that when congressmen are on junkets overseas, they should stop fantasizing that they are on missions for the Government. It may be less harmful to the Republic if they just consider their trips as plain junkets even if they are clothed with such excuses as “aid to legislation.” Junkets can also be aid to legislation in the sense that travel broadens the mind of congressmen from provincial concerns.

The zeal of the members of Congress in trying to regain their influence in the new power structure is understandable. The legislature had been so subordinated to the Executive during the Marcos dictatorship. With the reestablishment of democratic politics, members of Congress have lost no time finding their place in the new order.

But in their zeal, let it not be forgotten as an elementary fact of political life that the conduct of foreign relations is the domain and responsibility of the Executive. So, if members of Congress are again tempted to sign documents with representatives of foreign governments, it might be prudent that they consult the foreign ministry. The simple rule for congressmen should be: when in doubt do nothing.

Ombudsman Sends Resignation to Aquino
HK0605093188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Ombudsman Raul Gonzalez has formally sent his letter of resignation as the Ombudsman Justice to President Aquino.

According to the letter sent by Ombudsman Gonzalez, he would leave his post as Ombudsman Justice as soon as the Aquino-Galman double murder is resolved. Justice Gonzalez said in his letter that his service would no longer be effective due to the continued rift between his department and the Supreme Court.

Plant Closures Said Not Due to Labor Militancy
HK0605083188 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
6 May 88 p 11

[Text] Company shutdowns in the Bataan Export Processing Zone (BEPZ) last year were due mainly to lack of raw materials, poor market demand and other financial difficulties, and not labor militancy, according to a study conducted by a private research group. Although strikes were declared in the zone in 1987, all of these stemmed from misunderstandings on the interpretation of the collective bargaining agreements, the study says.

At the same time, foreign companies in the BEPZ blame the Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) for neglecting to rehabilitate the place, causing the deterioration of zone facilities and the exodus of companies abroad.

The study also says there is "no deliberate effort" on the part of workers to exact unreasonable demands in collective bargaining agreement negotiations, nor to close down companies within BEPZ. The majority of the workers in the BEPZ are transients, which means a sudden closure of the company would cut off their main means of livelihood, the study explained.

Dunlop Slazenger (Phils.) Inc. president and general manager Jerome Rollin said labor unrest, although one of the problems in the zone, is not the main reason for the closures of companies within the zone. He said the other factors were the inability of companies to get raw materials or a not very good market for their products.

Rollin, who is the employers' representative in the advisory council of BEPZ, also cited the deterioration of zone facilities due to neglect by the zone authorities as another reason for the flight of companies from the zone. He added that the Bataan zone manager always says there is no money to rehabilitate the place, and that decisions regarding the disbursements of funds have to come from the EPZA office in Manila.

On the other hand, EPZA acting deputy administrator for corporate services Eugenio Vigo said zone managers, even if they serve in an acting capacity like the one in Bataan, can issue decisions on their own, including those on budget disbursements of the zone.

Regarding the deterioration of facilities at the zone, Vigo said the income generated by the Bataan zone is hardly enough to pay for the salaries of the 60 BEPZ employees. He said the trimming down of companies located at BEPZ had depleted the zone's earnings, the bulk of which comes from rentals.

However, statistics by the private research group study show that BEPZ, despite reports that it had been continuously losing, had incurred a trade surplus of \$35.1 million in 1987, the first time BEPZ recorded a gain since 1980 when the zone allegedly started losing from operations. The study also indicated that the zone last year gained a profit of P8.3 million (this figure was gained despite the high interest payments of P13 million monthly on the P85-million debt with National Power Corporation (NPC).

Documents Reveal CPP-NPA Bank Accounts
HK0605092588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] The communist rebels have huge bank accounts in six banks, three of them are in Hong Kong and Japan. This was revealed by Deputy Armed Chief for Intelligence Operations Galileo Kintanar. The bank accounts which are under false names were discovered by the military from the computer records they have recently confiscated from several raids of CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA safehouses. Brigadier General Kintanar also said that the communists have funds in the Bank of the Philippine Islands, Far East Bank and Trust Company, and the Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank. Its foreign accounts in Hong Kong are in Bank of P.I. [Philippine Islands] [as heard], International Financier Limited, and the Daiichi Kangyo Bank in Tokyo. He did not disclose the exact amount of CPP-NPA funds deposited in these banks.

De Villa Warns Guerrillas Might Advance Ambitions
HK0605074788 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief General Renato de Villa warned that the communist rebels might take advantage of the present situation in the country in order to promote their ambitions. De Villa issued the warning during his speech at the monthly meeting of the Rotary Club of Manila.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] and at the same time provide adequate protection to civilian communities and vital installations throughout the country. In short, we are spread very thinly across the country, and we consider this a disadvantage. [end recording]

Daily Interviews AFP Chief of Staff

War Against NPA Viewed

HK0605083988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 2 May 88 p 2

["First Part" of interview by GLOBE's Marites Danguilan-Vitug with Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa at Camp Aguinaldo—date not given]

[Text] [Vitug] You said in Cebu that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is winning the war against the NPA, militarily. Is this a fact, because it is very difficult to assess who really is winning the war?

It is difficult to make the public understand, because this is a kind of war wherein the parameters for success are not readily measurable. It depends on who is talking. This is also a kind of war wherein you cannot simply measure enemy formations annihilated and lines broken and territories occupied. It is not that kind of war that can be measured in the traditional sense.

It is that kind of war in which military success is measured through a lot of factors. For instance, has the enemy occupied any barangay or controlled any municipality for a considerable length of time? On which side is the citizenry throwing its support? Are we able to establish our democratic institutions and maintain it? Is the farmer able to plant his crops and harvest them?

We fully believe the military is ahead. Even the NPA's know this. Even they themselves will accept, and they have accepted this in many documents. Even during the ceasefire, my counterpart had accepted it—that they are still very far from matching the capability of the Armed Forces.

It is going to be very deceiving to measure the ups and downs of insurgency, in terms of a military contest. This is a contest of ideology, organization, social mobilization for hearts and minds of the people, for popular support, a contest of leadership, political, social, economic and military.

So when you look at the entire spectrum, you will understand why some say we are losing and others say we are winning. If the measure is (the NPA's progressive) taxation, then you might say we are losing, because there is taxation. If the measure is: Can we elect our leaders or not, then we have demonstrated that we can and we did.

Even body counts do not reflect...to the ordinary observer, if a band of NPAs swooped down on a police station manned by four policemen and captures the station for one hour then runs away with all the equipment, then it creates the impression that we are losing. Because the four policemen manning the station were

not able to defend the station. The NPAs were able to make their hit, and speeches, and were able to run away and hide again in the mountains. It creates a terrific impact.

[Vitug] Some observers say that much of the hope of the AFP in winning the war lies in special units within the AFP, not the regular troops which lack the spirit and motivation. Is this a valid observation?

It has limited validity because special units are for special purposes. Would a Scout Ranger officer be able to handle public information credibly? The spectrum of this kind of warfare is more than what an ordinary observer can see. There is an intelligence warfare going on very quietly. There is media warfare and there is real shooting.

[Vitug] Is the U.S. helping the AFP in air surveillance (of insurgent-controlled/influenced areas) with technology?

Air surveillance is part of the mutual defense agreement, that the Americans will conduct part of the air defense of the country against external aggression.

[Vitug] How about for internal purposes?

No, it is ours.

[Vitug] What role do you expect of the U.S. in the counterinsurgency program of government?

(Sighs) We can do a lot more with more equipment and with more fund support for our counterinsurgency program. These are in the field of vehicles and communications. And we are prodding our American friends to accelerate the assistance program at this time.

[Vitug] Some analysts see similarities between the Philippines and El Salvador in terms of counterinsurgency efforts, the use of small combat teams, air surveillance. The U.S. has provided El Salvador with helicopters and sensitive air surveillance technology such that the El Salvador military can determine areas controlled by insurgents.

That's the input of technology. What we are getting from the Americans only are the equipment like aircraft. We will soon be getting some new helicopter gunships which have better capability than what we have now. But this will all be manned run and used by the Armed Forces without any American participation.

U.S. Military Bases Discussed
HK0605084188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 3 May 88 p 2

["Second Part" of interview by GLOBE's Marites Danguilan-Vitug with Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa at Camp Aguinaldo—date not given]

[Text] [Vitug] There seems to be a groundswell in the Senate for the termination of the Military Bases Agreement by 1991. In case the American bases are pulled out from the country, is the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] prepared? What is the AFP doing to meet such contingency?

I do not know if there is a groundswell or not.

There is a lot of front page stories about comments and countercomments and opinions on the matter. And measuring reality out of front page stories is not always an accurate way of doing it.

But I would rather that the panel of (Foreign) Secretary (Raul) Manglapus be the one to do the job of putting forward our national position on the issue and be the one speaking about the matter so that we will have as a nation, as a country, one voice. and if we are able to do that, then we are stronger.

[Vitug] But it is possible that the bases will be withdrawn....

I agree. It is entirely possible.

[Vitug] Is the AFP doing something to prepare for this possible option?

I think the public would grant us the intelligence to plan for anything that could happen.

[Vitug] Will it mean a bigger defense budget, more people in the AFP?

The equipment that we are using now are equipments that we cannot produce ourselves. And we have to buy if we don't have any mutual assistance program. Ships and aircraft are expensive military equipment, even World War II types are still expensive.

[Vitug] On corruption in the military: There's a story going around that you bawled out two provincial commanders for corrupt practices, and that one was sent back to school. But on a bigger level, what is being done to curb corruption in the AFP?

There is the problem of corruption in our society in the first place. I don't know how it began. I don't know how it will end. But all of us in government, to my mind, must strive and really seriously address this problem.

I assure our people that we in the military are doing our part. We are continuously studying, adopting ways and means, and monitoring and checking our various commands and units to see to it that if there is anything uncovered, it is immediately investigated. Punishment that is due is meted.

We are also anticipating possibilities where corrupt practices may thrive. But it is a reform process that I am personally interested in pursuing because by doing so it will achieve one of our immediate objectives, and that is to strengthen the Armed Forces.

I see our efforts now along three lines: One, to further unify the Armed Forces. Two, to strengthen it. Three, to go all out in accomplishing the task that the President has given us, and that is to defeat the enemy, principally the CPP [Communist party of the Philippines]-NPA.

[Vitug] Are you involving yourself more in operations now, away from administrative work as a chief of staff usually does?

No. On the contrary, I have enunciated a policy that operations are delegated to field commanders and unit commanders. I am more involved now in military policy formulation, planning (immediate and long-term) and then providing direction and supervising the major commands.

We do not want to interfere and we are deliberately avoiding taking a direct hand in operations because that is not conducive to the exercise of initiative and resourcefulness by the lower commanders. I just tell them the direction and what to accomplish. then I let them go.

But we see to it here in the headquarters that everything that they need, within the capability and budget of the Armed Forces, is given them. Then we measure success or failure. And I have warned all commanders that we will measure them periodically and those who succeed will be encouraged and given rewards and those who fail might have to give up their commands, they might have to take a break...

[Vitug] Has this system of reward-punishment started?

I have been confirmed only one month ago. But I have made strong statements in this direction. All our commanders now know me and know that they have to perform, because you cannot accomplish a mission by just sitting and being there. You have to move and move and move and see to it that the mission given to you is accomplished by you and your unit.

In this process, as we go along, we will be able to determine those with strong leadership capability and put them forward. And hopefully by this process we will be able to select the best commanders in the Armed Forces and make the Armed Forces a stronger instrument of national policy.

Performance Assessment Viewed
HK0605084388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 4 May 88 p 3

["Third part" of interview by GLOBE's Marites Dagui-lan-Vitug with Armed Forces of the Philippines chief, of staff General Renato de Villa at Camp Aguinaldo—date not given]

[Text] [Vitug] Have you formed a committee to assess performance?

There are various ways and means of determining performance. And we have given some guidance and the commanders in the field know this.

[Vitug] How much time are you giving them before you make your assessment?

I told them that we will look into their performance on a quarterly basis and look at the trend and find out if something is being achieved by a particular unit or commander. If none, why?

We are now moving towards a system whereby a commander must respond to the mission given him and his unit, show achievement, and prove his mettle both in administration and operations. We are putting everybody to test, including myself.

[Vitug] Do you make surprise visits (to camps) or is this old-fashioned?

This afternoon, (April 25, Monday) I'm going to surprise a brigade commander. But we warned him this morning. I don't want to arrive there without nobody to talk to. I try to put into my schedule as many opportunities to visit field units as possible.

I'm just going to gauge performance and observe whether a commander is doing well or not. I will not stand for any unit that is not doing well. And it is traceable only to the commander.

[Vitug] What is the worst that could happen to the commander?

There are many things that we can do. We can help and give another chance. If he needs some more learning, he can go to school. Maybe, he might be in the wrong place because he cannot understand the people, then we'll put him in a place where he will understand the people more.

The business of counterinsurgency is essentially knowing the terrain, the geography of the place, knowing the people, knowing the enemy.

[Vitug] Has the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence capability improved because of popular support or is this mainly skills development?

It is better. We get tips and cooperation from friendly civilians. We get unsolicited information compared to the past.

[Vitug] You keep a low profile. When Gringo escaped, you did not go on television. During the President's trip to China, you were not visible. Why?

I'm not running for anything. I can be effective in the job if I'm not exposed too much. It is also difficult to be misquoted. But I will directly communicate with the people if necessary.

[Vitug] Do you feel you have to prove yourself as a leader independent of Defense Secretary (Fidel) Ramos?

Secretary Ramos is Secretary Ramos. General de Villa is General de Villa. I have my own style, he has his own. Why should I tie myself to him? For as long as we accomplish our jobs and serve the country better...we don't have to get entangled with each other.

[Vitug] What is the AFP doing to restore discipline among its officers and men in the light of the Honasan escape? And why was there laxity in terms of security, as shown by the findings of the (Sen. Ernesto) Maceda committee?

I would like to straighten (things) out: It does not necessarily follow that just because there was laxity and leniency aboard one ship in the AFP, particularly BRP Andres Bonifacio, this is reflective of the state of discipline in the entire AFP. I think any high school graduate would understand that if there is a black spot on a white wall, it does not necessarily mean the wall is black.

I can tell you that we still maintain the fundamental and basic discipline that is required of a military organization. If it is not there, then you could just imagine what kind of situation we will be in by now. **[Vitug] Outsiders find the culture within the Armed Forces difficult to understand. A soldier guarding an officer, say, Honasan, has full respect for him as a senior, and it is very difficult to break this bond...**

It's true, and because, of discipline, the rank and file have a strong traditional respect for their officers. This is not only with Gringo; this is with all other officers who are under restriction and detained. And this is part of Filipino culture. We are not like the Americans. When a guy is under detention, even if he is a very prominent person in their society, he is just like any other prisoner.

The guard-detainee relationship is based on a mutual understanding that the detainee will not put the guard in jeopardy. This was the case with (Lt. Col. Eduardo) Matillano, (Lt. Andy) Gauran and Honasan. This was also the case with (Orlando) Dulay...he escaped from Camp Crame. But to put things in perspective, while there was admittedly—my own investigators show this—lapses of security procedures and there was indeed leniency, what really happened is that (Lt. Cmdr. Fred) Tuvilla took the word of Honasan, supposedly the word of honor of a gentleman-officer, na hindi siya ipapahamak at hindi siya tatakas. [That he (Honasan) would not put Tunvilla in jeopardy and he (Honasan) would not escape] But he was betrayed by Honasan. That is what I said right from the beginning.

[Vitug] What do you think of the proposal for an outside body to monitor the AFP, particularly political crimes committed, and see to it that the offenders are tried? This body, since it is civilian, will not be bound by the culture within the AFP.

There is a provision in the Constitution for an ombudsman system, with a military element. But this is a unique and distinct culture within an organization like the AFP.

(Soldiers) serve the Republic, they fought with you. But then, they broke the rules, the law and their oath of office. The AFP has to deal with them in those terms. Beyond that, the unwritten and unseen relationship remains.

I will throw the book at any offender. We'll still be on speaking terms.

AFP Factionalism Discussed

HK0605084588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 5 May 88 p 3

[Fourth part of interview by Marites Danguilan-Vitug with Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa at Camp Aguinaldo—date not given]

[Text] [Vitug] Senator Maceda has called attention to factionalism within the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. Is there really a cause for concern, or is this just a perception of some civilians?

The unity of the Armed Forces is always a cause for concern. It is not in the exclusive domain of senators and lawmakers. We are the very first ones who are concerned...because of its impact on national security and stability. The so-called factionalism in the Armed Forces is really a product of the past, prior to the (1986 EDSA) [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] Revolution. But after the Revolution, the entire leadership of the AFP, not just the chief of staff, has worked very hard and quite effectively in uniting and solidifying the Armed Forces.

The politization which the Armed Forces had gone through prior to the revolution is still there. You do not erase that like a blot of ink, something you cover with "Snowpake." But if we could talk more about the unity, aspirations and achievements of the Armed Forces, rather than so-called factionalism.

We have a difficult situation. We have done much and we continue to do very much towards achieving unity in the Armed Forces, towards restoring discipline, towards accomplishing our basic mission. I think we have sacrificed a lot to achieve some degree of efficiency and effectiveness after the Revolution. We are still in the process of building it up, of creating an Armed Forces that will really assure the future of this country against any threat.

It is only unfortunate that while we are doing this, some people see much of the negative and accentuate it rather than be on the positive and encourage the work that is being done. It is difficult to build and rebuild, but it is so easy to destroy. And it is lamentable that certain quarters would emphasize the destructive approaches rather than the constructive approaches.

[Vitug] Do you see this as reflective of a lack of understanding by Senator Maceda of the workings within the AFP?

I just want to make it very clear, because this might be misunderstood: I am not really talking of Senator Maceda alone. I'm talking of a system—what is printed in newspapers, aired on radio, talked about quietly in different social venues, what is blasted out in public forums. We must help each other and integrate our efforts to rebuild instead of doing something else.

[Vitug] Does this create tension between the civilian officials and the military? Even when you were undergoing confirmation hearings, there was a lot of discussion....Is this (conflict) a fertile breeding ground for dissent in the AFP?

The AFP consists of men and women who know how to read, listen, and who react to what they read and listen to. And people should also grant that a large part, especially those in the leadership structure, from lieutenants to generals, have also a measure of intelligence that we can be proud of. But I think what is important is that we understand what is going on. Unfortunately, the impact of such statements and news reports that are not very constructive create an impression in the AFP family that perhaps it is really so, that we are really that way. And you cannot avoid that...we are all human beings here. We have independent minds. We are not robots.

For as long as this is a human organization and for as long as there are independent minds in this organization as in any other human organization, there will always be differences of opinion. There will always be deviants, people who do not agree. But this does not mean that even if there are gripes and bickerings, the AFP is

fractious. The AFP remains and will remain united and true to its mission. Between Col. (Oscar) Florendo (the AFP spokesman and secretary of the joint staff) and myself, we debate. We have differences of opinion. Among our commanders, when we have conferences, we debate and we have differences of opinion. But then, when we lay down the rules and we lay down the mission, and we are required to perform, all of us perform. And I think that is one of the things that is not readily understood. It doesn't mean that when a certain group in the Army says they are not given this much supply, or if some people in the Air Force are griping because they are not receiving their flying pay, you can segregate them already as a portion of the Armed Forces that will not do its job. We were also griping when we were second lieutenants, when I was a full colonel already fighting in Mindanao. But we continue to perform our mission. We can elevate ourselves higher and perform our mission in that plane...than just being a bunch of grippers and bickerers and what have you.

Funds Decentralization Noted

HK0605084788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 6 May 88 p 2

["Final part" of interview by Marites Danguila-Vitug with Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato De Villa at Camp Aguinaldo—date not given]

[Text] [Vitug] You talked about sending supplies to the field. You made a move while you were vice chief of staff to decentralize funds....

What I really wanted to do was (to decentralize) authority, to spend as far down as possible where there is an auditor.

[Vitug] Provincial command level?

Yes, as far down as possible...that's where the money is needed. And I'm pushing that now... I don't have to be the one to approve the procurement of certain things any more. It can be done there.

[Vitug] Do you consider this a radical change in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] finance structure?

It is not that radical. It is only, to my mind, a measure of further decentralizing authority, because the work is down there.

For instance, the regional commander of the PC is authorized only a level of procurement—P10,000 (worth of) goods and services. I'd like that to be increased tremendously.

The level of procurement of major service commanders is also limited. Everything comes here to the chief of staff's office and the secretary of defense.

[Vitug] So what are the obstacles to this further decentralization of authority?

For one thing, there have been set controls in the past that I would like relaxed, set by Department of Defense memoranda. I'm having all of these reviewed now.

[Vitug] Is this part of your concept of reorganization in the AFP, not just a change of people?

Yes, change of structures, systems....

[Vitug] Will the service commands stay?

Yes, but the RUC [Regional Unified Command]s are no longer there. We have replaced them with AUCs [Area Unified Command] and we have, instead of 14 area commands, only six.

[Vitug] And you also approved the SOT (special operations team) as an institution in the AFP?

The SOT is a basic counterinsurgency approach. We have turned it into doctrine.

[Vitug] Which means it is going to be applied nationwide?

Yes, nationwide in application. But in terms of actual implementation, we still have to develop the capability to perfect the approach and use it extensively. It takes a lot of training and a lot of selection of qualified people to implement this kind of program. Not every soldier and officer should or could do it.

[Vitug] The SOT is an unconventional approach for those used to search and destroy operations....

Yes. The reason for this is we are fighting a political war, essentially. Insurgency is a politico-military conflict. And the military conflict in the earlier stages of an insurgency is minimal. The military conflict escalates as the insurgency ages. The political component is very high in the beginning and it declines as the insurgency grows older.

At this point in time, it is in the political field where the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA is very, very active. In the military field, they are only organizing, training and doing some limited offensive military action. But it is in the political field where they are throwing in everything they could think of. The reason for this is that insurgency is a battle for popular support, a contest in social mobilization.

[Vitug] So the AFP is involved not only in military but also in political action.

You can call it political action but not in the traditional interpretation...It is political in a doctrinal sense. But we are not engaged in campaigning for people in elections.

We are doing this because it has to be done...in the hope that our civilian leaders in all levels of government will soon be able to understand the conflict and support us in this campaign.

NPA Leader Reported Arrested in Manila

HK0605081388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
6 May 88 p 1

[By Shirley S. Matias]

[Text] An alleged commander of the new People's Army (NPA) "Sparrow unit" operating south of Metro Manila was arrested Wednesday night by police operatives in his house on F. Rein St., Pasay City.

Sgt. Rodelio Vida, Pasay City police antivece squad chief, identified the suspect as Edison "Ka [Comrade] Eddie" Cadag, 29, a native of Guinobatan, Albay.

Cadag was nabbed following a week of surveillance after the police received intelligence reports that a new NPA "Sparrow" leader from Albay had assumed command of the southern part of Metro Manila and was posing as a tricycle driver, police said.

Police said that the suspect used a tricycle with Plate No. Nj 4766.

At about 6 p.m. last Wednesday, the police raiding team headed by Vida, overheard Cadag's wife Edobihis, 36, arguing with her husband and telling him: "NPA ka! NPA ka!" (You're an NPA!)

Last Feb. 8, Capt. Noel Palenzuela, of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP), was killed by NPA hit men in Muladbukat, Guinobatan, Albay.

Police said that yesterday Palenzuela's son Noel Jr. positively identified Cadag as his father's assailant.

Cadag was turned over to the Capital Regional Command (Capcom) B-2 of the South Sector Command (SSC) in Fort Bonifacio.

Police Captain Killed by Sparrows in Manila

HK0605113988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] A Western Police District captain named Teofilo Tan was killed by suspected NPA Sparrows. In a separate incident, retired police Feliciano Belendres was also killed this morning while in his jeep in Sampaloc. Jimmy Hill has this report on the slaying of Captain Teofilo Tan.

[Begin recording] [Hill] Captain Tan, 44 years old, was talking to a woman neighbour when shot by a teenager in front of his home in Road 5, Fabie Estate, Paco, Manila, before midday today. He suffered two bullet wounds, on

his right cheek and on his right hip. Investigators recovered a .45 calibre empty shell. This was the statement of the woman whom the Captain was conversing with when the shooting took place.

[Woman] We were having a chat, then his compadre came and they talked about something that concerns the registration of a car, when a teenager appeared. The teenager stood opposite the captain and called his attention by saying, "Captain". As soon as the captain looked in his direction, the teenager shot him.

[Hill] Tan, who is a lawyer, is one of the more than ten western police district police officers who are on the Sparrows death list. He was the last victim since the slaying of Captain Eduardo Mediavilla eight months ago.

According to Corporal Rudy Gener, the officer on the case, Tan was not carrying any gun when he was killed by suspected NPA Sparrows. He was survived by his wife Flora and a daughter. [end recording]

Seven Killed in Negros Occidental Clash

HK0605092188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] The fierce fight between the NPA and the military is still raging in Sitio Sitalay, Negros Occidental. The military has continuously sent reinforcement troops to the area. The clash occurred at around 1215 [local time] 2 days ago, when the operating units of the AFB [expansion unknown] Company of the 57th Infantry Battalion encountered some 400 NPA in Sitio Sitalay. Seven NPAs were reported killed while two were seriously wounded. One soldier was reported missing. Names of the victims have not been released as of broadcast time. It was reported that the military could not determine how many of their comrades are dead or wounded or missing because the battle is still being fought.

PC, Policemen Charged With Zambales Murders

HK0605015688 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] In Camp Olivas, Pampanga, four [Philippine] Constabulary soldiers and two policemen were charged with multiple murder before the regional staff judge advocate in connection with the ambush slaying of three persons in Botolan, Zambales, last April 23d. Colonel Perico Cagawan, deputy commander of the 3d PC-INP Regional Command, identified the accused as Constables 1st Class Leonito Bandala and Pacifico Uy, Constables Cesar Malos and Eletipio Madig, all of the Zambales PC Command; Patrolmen Pedro Dalohan and Florapte Guilatopa, both of the Botolan police station. The murder charge was filed by the 3d District of the Criminal Investigation Service in connection with the killing of Patrolman Alberto Dullas Jr, his brother Don and Edgar Vingo, at an ambush in Barangay Tanakbuanga, Botolan, before dawn last April 23d. The Zambales PC had reported that the Dullas brothers and Vingo were killed

during an alleged attempt to ambush Zambales Governor Amor Deloso and his party. Initial PC reports relayed to Camp Olivas said that the victims, together with two other persons, fired at Deloso's party, prompting the governor's security men to fire back. This resulted in the killing of three of the alleged ambushers.

Two Soldiers, Civilian Killed in Aurora Ambush
HK0505104788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Two constabulary men and a civilian were killed while three others were wounded in an ambush conducted by 60 armed men in Barangay Tayabas, Dipaculao, Aurora at noon yesterday. Aurora PC Provincial Commander Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Lopez reported that the slain victims were identified as Constables Melencio Espinosa and Marcelo Castillo of the 187th PC Company. The dead civilian has not been identified. Those wounded are Sergeant Pagaduan, Constables Manubay and Distirosa. According to Lopez, the rebels brought with them their dead and wounded companions. The soldiers together with some civilians were riding a military jeep towards their headquarters in Dipaculao when they were ambushed.

Thailand

Army Ordered To Stay Neutral in Elections
BK0505170588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 May 88 p 3

[Text] Army commander-in-chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday signed orders for Army and Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) personnel to remain neutral in the July 24 general election.

In an order from the Army, unit commanders at all levels are required to cooperate with Government agencies in making the election run smoothly.

Apart from strict neutrality, Army and ISOC personnel are prohibited from conducting any activities that serve the interests of any party or candidates, the order said.

All units were instructed to prepare necessary documents for personnel and their families to exercise their voting rights. Unit commanders were prohibited from giving guidance in voting.

The Army's policies for its radio and television stations are as follows:

All Army stations are required to encourage voter awareness and urge the audience to vote.

All Army stations are to allow political parties equal access to the airwaves as stipulated by the Radio and Television Control Board (RTCB).

All Army stations are prohibited from broadcasting advertisements or programmes that favour one or another party or candidate.

Vietnam

Ministry Spokesman on PRC, Cambodia, U.S. Aid

[Quotation marks as received]
BK0505152088 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT
5 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 5—Mrs Ho The Lan, deputy head of the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry held a regular press conference here this afternoon.

On the situation in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago and the Sino-Vietnamese relations, Mrs. Lan said:

"China has continued to occupy more coral reefs at the Truong Sa Archipelago of Vietnam; in April, China occupied Loaita Nan Reef at 10.42.36 degrees north latitude and 114.19.30 degrees east longitude. Thus, so far China has illegally occupied seven coral reefs, at Truong Sa namely Gaven, Ken Na, Chu Thap, Chau Vien, Gac Ma, Xu Bi, Loaita Nan and they have built some installations at these places".

Mrs Lan added: "Vietnam has many times asked the Chinese side to return the pilot Tran Ton who strayed into China's territory in October 1987. China promised to consider this request of Vietnam and we are waiting a positive answer from the Chinese side. "Vietnam has also asked, both directly and through the International Committee of Red Cross for the return of nine Vietnamese sailors whom China said that she captured at the Truong Sa Archipelago, but China has not yet answered our request."

Asked whether Vietnam expects the Soviet-American summit in Moscow on May 25 to have any influence on a solution for Kampuchea, Mrs Ho The Lan said:

"The meetings between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and the agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia in September 1987 in Ho Chi Minh City opened fine prospects for solving the Kampuchea issue through peaceful negotiations. We welcome all active contributions by any countries to accelerating that process of dialogue in order to achieve an equitable and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea issue, thus actively contributing to converting Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation."

Asked to comment on a Voice of America report that Vietnam would stop cooperating with the U.S. Government in seeking Americans missing in action should the U.S. give it direct economic aid, Mrs Lan said: [sentence as received]

"The VOA report is untrue. Vietnam has always considered the MIA question a humanitarian issue of the United States and is doing its utmost to implement the agreements reached between the two sides in this connection. At the same time we ask the U.S. side to do the same in solving Vietnam's humanitarian issues as has been agreed upon."

Commenting on a report from Washington saying that a non-governmental organization of the United States, "World Vision," is negotiating with Vietnamese leaders on the opening of a permanent office in Vietnam, Mrs. Lan said:

"From April 11 to April 14, 1988, Mr Seiple, director of 'World Vision,' visited Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam Committee for the Reception of Foreign Aid.

The two sides discussed some issues concerning the humanitarian aid such as the provision of equipment for the orthopaedic and rehabilitation centres, and World Vision's participation in the expanded vaccination programme of the Vietnam Ministry of Public Health. The issue of opening a permanent office of "World Vision" in Vietnam was not raised at this meeting.

Spokesman on PRC Occupation of Spratly Reefs
OW0505153988 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Answering foreign correspondents' questions on the Truong Sa [Spratly] Islands, Ho Thi Lan, spokesman for the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said [date not given]: China is still occupying some reefs of Vietnam's Truong Sa Islands. On 15 April, China again occupied Vietnam's (Hoa Dai Nam) reef. Recently, China [words indistinct] intruded into seven reefs of the Truong Sa Islands, and Chinese troops have been constructing fortifications on them.

Government Ready To Release Chinese Fishermen
BK0505150688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT
5 May 88

[Excerpt] Hanoi, May 5 (AFP)—Hanoi has decided to release 22 Chinese fishermen who were arrested in Vietnamese waters off the northeastern port of Haiphong on March 12, the official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) said Thursday.

The date and place of their release has yet to be fixed with the Chinese side, an official Vietnamese source said.

"These Chinese fishermen pleaded guilty and were disciplined in accordance with the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," VNA said.

"However, stemming from its respect for the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China and from the spirit of humanitarianism, the Vietnamese Government decided to return those fishermen to the Chinese side," it added.

In an interview with China's ambassador to Hanoi, a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official reiterated the demand that Beijing return "as soon as possible" nine sailors detained in March during clashes in the Spratlys and the pilot of a MiG-19 shot down in October 1987 over Chinese territory. [passage omitted]

East German SED Delegation Visits Hanoi
AU0505150088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 4 May 88 p 2

[Text] Hanoi (ADN)—At the end of a 1-week exchange of experiences in Vietnam, a delegation headed by Lothar Oppermann, director of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany (GDR)] Central Committee Education Department, was received for a cordial talk by Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, in Hanoi on Tuesday [3 May]. Both sides discussed present educational problems in their countries and the work of the SED and the CPV in this field. They exchanged experiences concerning the education of youth in their countries.

India To Help in Oil Exploration Work
BK0505155088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT
5 May 88

[Text] Hanoi, May 5 (AFP)—Vietnam will sign its first oil exploration contract with a company from a non-communist country, India's Oil Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), at the end of this month, the General Oil and Gas Department said Thursday.

Meanwhile, a delegation from Belgian company Petrofina, affiliated with Shell in a consortium, arrived here Wednesday to negotiate an offshore exploration contract for central Vietnam.

Department officials said a high-ranking delegation from French company Total, which is interested in drilling in the northeastern Gulf of Tonkin, would arrive in Hanoi on May 16.

Vietnam, which has only cooperated with the Soviet Union in the past to form "Viet-Xo-Petro"—a joint oil venture in the southeast—signed March 29 an offshore exploration contract with "Hydrocarbon India Ltd." an ONGC subsidiary, Vietnamese sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

An official from the Oil Department has just been in New Delhi to finalize the text for the contract which will be signed "sometime in May," the sources said.

ONGC has negotiated three sites (numbers 12, 19 and 6) southeast of Con Dao Island, some 400 kilometers south of Vung Tau oil port, where the Soviets are drilling.

Before the fall of the Saigon regime in 1975, U.S. companies had conducted seismic tests in this area.

Petrofina has been negotiating for several years on three sites (numbers 12, 14 and 16) off the coast of Danang. The contract, to have been signed two years ago, floundered after a drastic drop in oil prices, Vietnamese officials said.

A four-member delegation began talks Wednesday with the Oil Department, which well informed sources say could soon lead to the signing of an agreement.

Total, which has already discovered oil in the Chinese section of the Gulf of Tonkin, could sign an offshore exploration contract by the end of the year, according to department officials.

These visits take place as the General Oil and Gas Department, equivalent to an oil ministry, has had a change of director. Nguyen Hoa, Central Committee member and former general, was replaced April 11 by his deputy Truong Thien, seen in the industry as a skilled technician.

Vietnam produced 340,000 tons of crude last year and has set its target for 1988 at 700,000 tons.

It imports between 2.5 and 3 million tons of oil products annually, mostly from the Soviet Union, and began in 1987 to sell crude to Japanese companies at between 17 and 18 dollars a barrel.

Vo Van Kiet Thanks Sweden for Financial Aid
BK0505153988 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 5—The Swedish parliament has approved a grant of 300 million kronor to Vietnam for fiscal 1988-89.

The sum will be used in the fields of paper industry, forestry, public health, electricity and other areas of the economy and social life.

Acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet has sent a message of thanks to Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson for this precious assistance.

Daily Calls for Effort To Advance Country
BK0505155988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 88

[NHAN DAN 30 April editorial: "In Dire Straits, Sense of Responsibility Should Be Upheld Even Higher"]

[Text] The economic situation is replete with difficulties. Due to the consequences of inflation, last year's loss of harvest, and the inaccurate implementation of some policies on distribution and circulation, production in some primary installations is slumping, prices have soared, and the livelihood of wage earners and peasants has deteriorated.

The responsibility is weighing heavily on the shoulders of all people—with no exception—from those comrades responsible for administering the country to the ordinary citizens in society. In such a general, difficult situation known to everyone, some localities and units have overcome ordeals to firmly maintain the momentum of production and the discipline of production, finance, and delivery. Some of the newly promulgated policies have begun to exploit the latent production potentials of various economic components and have expanded the production of socialist goods. Some localities have brought into play the fine tradition of mutual help among the people in villages and hamlets, and have resolved on their own most of the difficulties in the people's life during the pre-harvest period.

Although these new factors are still scattered and inconsistent, they have asserted the direction for renovation with appropriate steps to extricate the country from difficulties for advancement. These are the examples set by each locality and each primary installation to demonstrate its sense of responsibility, initiative, and creativity in resolving the pressing as well as long-term socioeconomic problems of the entire country.

The root cause of all difficulties is that production has not met the demands of consumers and the material balance has not been maintained. Engaging in productive labor to increase social products will help narrow the gap between supply and demand. Practicing strict thrift can reduce quite a lot of material imbalances. If we increase the productivity of each hectare by 10 kg per crop season, the production volume of grain will increase by a few hundred thousand tonnes, which equal the whole amount of rice to be imported annually for the people's consumption. If we save about five percent of the output of electricity, the amount of electricity reserved for agriculture will nearly double.

If everyone singlemindedly had opposed negativism effectively and in the right direction and if the market had been managed in accordance with the policy, production costs would have been lowered and dozens of billions of dong could have been collected.

Although the responsibility of policy-making agencies is very great, it can not replace the effort of more than 40 provinces and cities, 400 district towns or more, 4,000 enterprises, nearly 50,000 cooperatives and production collectives, and scores of millions of workers.

In times of difficulty, we must uphold our sense of responsibility even higher, persist in our renovation guidelines, and, at the same time, determine our steps steadily. We must firmly maintain discipline, and bring into play our dynamism and creativity. This is the responsibility of each person to overcome difficulties and gradually advance the country.

Interministerial Conference on Drought Fighting
BK0605110088 Hanoi Domestic Service
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] On 29 April, the Ministries of Energy, Water Conservancy, and Agricultural and Food Industry held an interministerial conference to decide the distribution of sufficient electricity to the northern provinces so that water pumps can be operated to fight drought for the budding and earing rice.

Last week, electricity was not distributed as planned to run the water pumps for irrigation purpose. The major pumping stations received electricity for only 10 to 16 hours daily out of the planned 20 to 24 hours while small pumping stations received electricity for 8 to 10 hours daily out of the planned 16 hours daily—not to mention the many days during which two or three short outages occurred daily.

The electricity output accounted for only 50-60 percent of the planned norm. It was mainly due to some troubles at the source of distribution. The electricity sector has strived to rapidly overcome the troubles and gradually fulfill the plan for electricity distribution.

As there was not enough electricity to run the water pumps and the weather was sunny and hot, causing rapid evaporation, the drought-hit area of rice quickly increased from 180,000 hectares on 19 April to 273,700 hectares on 28 April—including 76,200 hectares seriously affected. Those provinces with large drought-hit areas are Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Hanoi. May is the time for the 5th-month spring rice in the north to bud and the insect situation is likely to worsen. This absolutely demands adequate water supply.

Since there will probably be no heavy rain in the first half of May, it is urgent and essential to supply electricity and oil to localities for pumping water to fight drought late in the crop season. The Ministries of Energy, Water Conservancy, Agriculture and Food Industry have approved a plan to distribute 110,000 kilowatts of electricity as required to fight drought from 1 to 15 May on a 24-hour basis. This amount of electricity is approximately what is needed to make the soil friable.

Electricity is distributed to those heavily drought-hit provinces on a priority basis as follows: 22,000 kilowatts to Hai Hung, 21,000 kilowatts to Ha Nam Ninh, 9,000 kilowatts to Hanoi, and 10,000 kilowatts to Thai Binh. Since 28 April, the electricity sector has distributed electricity in an attempt to gradually advance toward meeting the joint ministries' plan. The ministries have also coordinated with one another to organize teams to control the situation in drought-hit areas beyond the reach of water pumps to plan the supply of oil to primary production units so that water pumps can be operated to irrigate rice.

After allocating oil for fighting drought in the first phase, the Water Conservancy Ministry is now beginning the second phase of allocating oil to heavily drought-hit regions in an attempt to secure enough water for rice to bud and ear.

Nationwide Agricultural Production Reported
BK0605072288 Hanoi Domestic Service
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 88

[Summary] "The General Statistic Department reports that as of 25 April the northern provinces had completed the first, second, and third phases of weeding on 50 percent of the winter-spring rice area. Since mid-April, thanks to sunny, warm weather, favorable conditions have been created for winter-spring rice in the north to develop satisfactorily." This rice is now in the blooming stage in a number of provinces, such as Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh.

"Meanwhile, the area of rice affected by insects and diseases is smaller than during the same period last year and is reported largely in provinces such as Thanh Hoa, where nearly 30,000 hectares is affected; Ha Nam Ninh, 25,000 hectares; and Hai Hung, over 17,000 hectares." Riceplants in these localities have been affected mostly by brown planthoppers and rice blast. At present, water shortages and drought pose a threat to the area of winter-spring rice in the north.

To date, the southern provinces have almost finished harvesting winter-spring rice on the entire area with a relatively high yield. "In recent days, along with harvesting winter-spring rice, the southern provinces have completed soil preparation on nearly 500,000 hectares and planted rice on more than 105,000 hectares, an increase of some 3.5 percent over the same period last year. Meanwhile, due to drought, soil preparation for the summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop cultivation in the south is facing great difficulties."

As the cultivation season of winter-spring subsidiary and short-term industrial crops is almost over, localities throughout the country are actively protecting these crops against drought while carrying out soil preparation for the summer-fall crop production.

According to the General Meteorology and Hydrology Department, the weather throughout the country in the next 10 days will remain sunny.

All localities should strive to draw water into ricefields for the control of drought whenever electricity is available. They must absolutely not use electricity for other purposes.

Along with combating drought, the northern provinces should prevent the development of insects and diseases, especially in the area of late winter-spring rice. Meanwhile, the southern provinces should harvest winter-spring rice on the remaining area, fully pay agricultural taxes and deliver convertible paddy to the state, and step up soil preparation for the cultivation of summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice.

Regulations on Agricultural development
BK210814 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
12 Apr 88 pp 1-3

["Text" of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's 5 April Resolution No 10-NQTU on the "renovation of economic management in agriculture"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] I

The Current Situation of Agricultural Production and Management Organization

At present, the system of feudal appropriation of land and exploitation in the countryside has been completely abolished and our country's agriculture has, in the main, been cooperativized. Cooperativization and the development of state-operated agricultural, forestry, and fishing establishments and of the systems of agricultural, scientific, and technical research, experimentation, and cadre-training organizations have had a positive impact, promoting the development of water conservancy work, the introduction of progressive techniques into production, the implementation of intensive cultivation, the application of multicropping, the expansion of the cultivated area, the building of the new countryside, and contributing to the consolidation of national defense and security. The agricultural policies issued since the Sixth Plenum of the fourth party Central Committee, especially the policy on the "system of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers in agricultural production cooperatives," have unraveled many entanglements, begun to inspire a sense of mastery and enthusiasm in the laborers, and given a new fillip to the development of agriculture. Progress has also been made in afforestation and in the combined agricultural forestry economy. The output of aquatic products for export has increased remarkably, and due attention has been paid to marine products farming. Good models and new factors in both production and management in agriculture have emerged.

In recent years, however, agriculture in our country has developed slowly with a low commodity rate. In many regions, autarky and monoculture are still prevalent. Over the past 2 or 3 years, the output of some agricultural products, especially food, has decreased. Forest destruction has remained serious; the ecological environment has not been satisfactorily protected. Superstition and social evils such as alcoholism, gambling, and so forth, have tended to increase.

The chief causes of this situation are the following main shortcomings in leadership and guidance:

—We have failed to work out a correct strategy for socioeconomic development to create a rational industrial-agricultural structure step by step; to adequately concentrate resources in the primary front, that is, agriculture, especially in the development of grain and foodstuff production; to closely combine agriculture, forestry, and fishery; to link industry with agriculture, especially the industry of producing production materials for agriculture and processing industry; and to adequately invest in scientific research and in the application of progressive techniques in production. The use of direct capital investments for agriculture has been marred by considerable waste and ineffectiveness. To date, the technical standards of agricultural production have remained very low and are still not capable of ensuring effective and rational irrigation and drainage for key rice-growing areas and providing sufficient essential work tools and materials for agricultural, forestry, and fishery production.

—In the reorganization of production and in the socialist transformation of agriculture, we have adopted a simplistic view of socialism, particularly with regard to the initial stage of the transitional period. We have failed to firmly grasp the law that production relations must definitely correspond with the nature and level of development of the productive force. We have failed to firmly grasp the natural, social, and economic characteristics of each area and gain a thorough understanding of the principle of voluntariness and democratic management. We have been subjective and hasty in the transformation of agriculture and have coerced peasants into joining the cooperatives and production collectives. We have raised the cooperatives to a larger scale of organization and a higher level of production and have totally collectivized their means of production at a time when proper conditions for such actions did not exist. We have mechanically applied similar forms of organization and management to different areas, cooperatives, and production collectives. For a long time we have failed to work out a policy aimed at encouraging household economy and to correctly use the individual and private economic sectors. We have not done a good job of organizing joint ventures and partnerships among the various economic components. We have been slow in setting up and consolidating regional corporations and united enterprises and a number of essential general corporations. We have not yet surveyed and researched the class and

social changes in the rural areas to formulate correct socioeconomic policies aimed at consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, enhancing the working people's solidarity, preventing and overcoming loan-sharking by private individuals, and continuing the socialist transformation of agriculture through appropriate forms of organization and steps.

—There are no uniform policies available to consolidate and strengthen socialist production relations in agriculture, forestry, and fishery in all the three areas of ownership relations, managerial relations, and distribution relations. In various state- and collective-run establishments, the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and the system of equal distribution have been maintained for too long. Many state-run agriculture-, forestry-, and fishery-based economic establishments have long been operating at a loss. In various cooperatives and production collectives, there exists a situation where the distribution of land is too fragmentary; the giving of work credits arbitrary; and the distribution of grain and income equal. Cooperatives and cooperative members have had to shoulder too many "subsidies for society" including "subsidies through prices." The bad practices of despotism, arbitrariness, undemocratic principles, corruption, and malfeasance in office by cadres in many localities are causing cooperativized peasants to lose their enthusiasm, thus hampering efforts to develop production.

—There are many errors found in various major policies toward agriculture. There have been no appropriate promotional policies toward those areas and people planting grain crops. Though already set forth in various party resolutions, many policies concerning relations between the state, cooperatives, and peasants have yet to be institutionalized promptly and implemented strictly and consistently.

—The revision of the system of material supply is slow. The organization and working methods of this system are fraught with negative phenomena. State-owned materials are being transported in a roundabout way through many intermediate links, causing great losses. Peasants have had to purchase these materials at high prices, thus adversely affecting production.

—The organizational and managerial system from the central down to the grass-roots levels has displayed many irrationalities, proving to be increasingly bulky, bureaucratic, and less effective. The contingent of scientific and technical cadres is large but cadres have been largely concentrated at higher-level organs and have not yet been properly assigned and employed. The contingent of managerial cadres at the grassroots is weak and efforts to provide training and additional training to them are slow.

—Efforts to indoctrinate peasants ideologically, to improve their educational, scientific, and technical knowledge, and to promote a new lifestyle in the rural area have not yet been good enough.

—Grass-roots party organizations in rural areas and in agriculture-based economic units in many localities are still weak. Many rural party chapters have many members recruited on the basis of family clans, nepotistic considerations, or neighborhood relations. Even worse, they have permitted bad elements to take advantage of the situation to infiltrate the party. Political activities of these party chapters lack militancy and are devoid of predatory character. They have not been firm and quick enough to deal with degenerate and deviant elements as well as with those party cadres and members found guilty of serious misdeeds, malfeasance in office, oppression of the masses and of hampering the thorough implementation of various party and state policies and lines.

These weakness and shortcomings, together with various errors in the policies on prices and wages and on the circulation of goods added to the current exceedingly high inflation, have further slowed down efforts to develop production and renovate agricultural management.

II

Renovate Economic Management in Agriculture

Renovation of economic management in agriculture must attain the requirements for:

—Truly liberating the production force; linking the arrangement and reorganization of production with efforts to carry out socialist transformation, strengthen material-technical bases, and introduce technical innovations into agricultural production. It is necessary to make it possible to develop the latent potentials of all economic components, areas, and sectors; shift our agriculture—which is still heavily characterized by its self supply as seen in many areas—into commodity production along the direction of achieving specialization in conjunction with incorporated business in such a way as to suit the natural socioeconomic characteristics of each area. It is necessary to gradually advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production with a view to meeting the basic requirements for grain and foodstuffs, producing more raw materials for industrial use and commodities for consumption and export, satisfactorily serving the three major economic programs, building and protecting the ecological environment, constantly expanding the rural market for industrial development, and incorporating agriculture with industry and communications and transportation into a unified economic structure.

—Scrupulously resolving those relations involving interests with the emphasis placed on guaranteeing the legitimate interests of producers, especially rice growers; constantly improving the life of the laboring people, and contributing to achieving capital accumulation for socialist construction.

Expand Democracy, Uphold Legality, Build a New Socialist Countryside [subhead]

We must renew organization and cadres in conformity with the new economic structure and management mechanism, and purify and enhance the militancy of party organizations, cadre contingents, and party members according to the requirements and contents of the major political campaign.

A. Rearrange and Reorganize Agricultural Production

Agricultural production should be rearranged and reorganized along the line of specialization and be combined with general business, linking cultivation with animal husbandry; agriculture, forestry, and fishery with industry, communications and transportation, especially processing industries and handicrafts and artisan industries in the countryside; and the development of production with the expansion of circulation among various regions in the country and between the country and the international market, while at the same time constantly increasing the material and technical bases for agriculture and applying technological progress to production and processing to quickly increase productivity, volume of production, quality, and value of goods in agriculture.

First of all, we should properly concentrate on the targeted areas of grain and other foodstuffs production such as the Mekong and Red River Deltas and the rice areas of other localities. At the same time, we develop various concentrated areas of secondary food crops of high yields and large percentages of goods along with organizing well the processing and introduction of secondary food crops into the diet in order to quickly increase the sources of grain and goods supply. We should rapidly expand the area of winter crops in the plain, midlands, and mountainous regions of the Bac Bo and former 4th region, and the area of short-term crops in various regions, and create new favorable conditions for exporting fruits, vegetables, and products from short-term crops in those localities with favorable conditions, primarily in the Mekong and Red River Deltas. We must shift to planting of high-yield crops in those areas thus far planted to low-yield grain crops.

We must build and develop belts of food products around the capital Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other major cities and industrial complexes.

Regarding mountainous regions, along with intensively cultivating rice to increase its productivity and developing secondary food crops on the favorably conditioned areas, we must positively bring into play the strengths of forestry, long- and short-term industrial plants, and livestock raising; develop communications, and expand the circulation of goods to and from various regions in the country and export-import in order to trade for grain and other commodities needed for production and the people's life. Social policies must be implemented well

and linked to the development of production and the building of rural areas. The task of settled farming and settled life must be carried out satisfactorily.

In the coastal areas and on islands we must organize the general exploitation of all potentials in agriculture, forestry, fishery, saltwork, and waterway transportation in many forms, and vigorously accelerate the raising, exploiting, and processing of maritime products.

We should vigorously develop the planting of short-term industrial crops (soybeans, peanuts, sugarcane, jute, rush, tobacco...) which are labor-intensive and provide rapid yields, while expanding the areas of important long-term crops (coffee, tea, rubber, coconut, cinnamon, pepper, and so on) and the concentrated area of fruit orchards in connection with the various industrial installations, handicraft and artisan industry and processing industry.

We must raise animal husbandry to the level of a production sector that accounts for an increasingly larger production volume in agriculture by vigorously developing the raising of livestock, poultry which consumes little grain, draft and dairy water buffalo and cattle, and pigs accordingly to the grain production capacity. We must build concentrated areas of animal raising for export purpose along with developing the production of grain and mixed feed, and building various installations to process meat for export.

In forestry, we should consider forestry business, afforestation, and forest protection as our number one task. We must quickly devise development projects for flood-prevention forests, environment-protection forests, and commercial forests. We must closely coordinate forestry with agriculture and industry, especially on-the-spot processing industry. We must pay attention to protecting and rationally exploiting the existing forests and must strictly forbid wanton forest destruction and exploitation. The state should quickly adopt stringent measures regarding this matter. We must step up the planting of new forests, the nurturing of young forests, the restoration of exhausted forests, and the people's tree-planting movement, and expeditiously cover fallow land and barren hills with trees. We must protect and expand multipurpose forests and forests abounding with precious timber, special forest products, and medicinal trees. We must strongly develop the forest areas which provide raw materials for industry. We must allocate forests and forest land to cooperatives, production collectives, and peasant households for protection, tending, farming, exploitation, and the fullest use of forest products, and must create conditions for the population in areas blessed with forests and forest land to make a living and enrich themselves by engaging in general business activities exploiting the strengths of forests. Practical socioeconomic measures must be adopted to basically end nomadism within 5-7 years.

Concerning aquatic products, we must attach importance to their protection, farming, catching, and processing. Attention must be paid to making the fullest use of all water bodies in all areas where proper conditions exist for the farming of various kinds of aquatic products, in particular exportable special products. Marine resources must be effectively exploited. Progressive techniques must be strongly applied in production. We must do a good job of organizing services and provide production facilities to enable fishing vessels to operate in key fisheries for long periods of time during fishing seasons. We must formulate regulations and apply strict measures to protect our marine resources and to prohibit exhaustive fishing. In 1988, the Council of Ministers must promulgate legal documents on the protection and exploitation of marine resources. In particular, it must immediately and strictly ban the use of explosives and extremely powerful light to catch aquatic products and must set the standards of equipment and schedules for the catching of various kinds of aquatic and marine products to ensure their natural reproduction.

We must develop industry, small industry, handicrafts, transportation, and other services in various forms in the rural areas, right in the grass roots units and in each subsector and sector. We must fully exploit and satisfactorily develop the capacity of the existing industrial, small industrial, and handicraft establishments for the processing of agricultural, forest, and aquatic products. We must build medium- and small-scale processing establishments and apply modern technology and appropriate technical processes to produce consumer goods of high value for domestic consumption and for export.

On the basis of production restructuring and reorganization in the rural areas, we must carry out an on-the-spot redivision of labor to implement intensive farming and multicropping, to make the fullest use of fallow land and water bodies for production purposes, and to develop small industry and handicraft communications, transportation, and other services. We must redistribute the work force and population among various regions according to set plans which must ensure a steady provision of all necessary means for developing new economic zones, especially in sparsely populated vast areas in the Central Highlands, eastern Nam Bo, and northern mountain regions. Attention must be paid to the form of assault youth organization and other effective forms of labor organizations in order to attract important but still unemployed forces, such as youths of working age, demobilized soldiers, redundant state employees, and so forth.

Consolidate and Expand Socialist Production Relations, Correctly Use Economic Components [subhead]

1. We must implement the system of autonomy in production and business of state economic units in agriculture and shift the activities of these organizations to socialist cost-accounting and business.

Along with bringing into play the leading role of the entire state economic system, we should positively consolidate the organization and renovate the management of various state-owned production, processing, and service installations in agriculture, forestry, and fishery; make these organizations really autonomous in production and business and work with profits, and resolutely eliminate the system of subsidization.

The Council of Ministers must quickly concretize the contents of the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution and Decision 217-HDBT into various systems of management for state farms, state forests, and state fisheries in conformity with the characteristics of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production and with the following additional points:

We must consolidate those state-owned production and processing installations that have incurred continual losses, by clearly determining production guidelines, applying technological advances to production and management, and renovating cadres. Until the end of 1989, those installations that cannot be improved, will be disbanded or shifted to other appropriate forms of ownership. Regarding those units performing the special task of combining economic activity with national defense in difficult and critical areas, and those production units turning out high-yield seeds, they must be given state assistance for a definite period. The size of farms and forest must be adjusted to suit the currently available material and technical bases and the existing level of management. Any excess area of land and forest land after the adjustment is made, will be returned to the local administration for allocation to cooperatives, families, individuals or privates to do business. The unused land placed under the managerial control of state-owned installations (following the adjustment) must also be lent to peasants for production. It is forbidden to seize peasants' cleared land to establish state farms. In special cases when state farms need a whole area of undivided land for business purpose, the peasants having cultivated land within the area must be properly indemnified so that they can have new pieces of land for production or conditions to live normally.

We must consolidate and develop such state-run services as irrigation, drainage, land plowing, supply of materials and seed, tools and machinery, mechanical repair, control and prevention of epidemics and diseases, consumption of products, and so on. In renovating management, we should link the responsibility and interests of service organizations to the end products of production units through economic contracts. With respect to the organizations of insurance for crops and animals, they must in general shift to socialist cost-accounting and business, and be responsible for their own losses and profits. Particularly, in the mountainous and difficult regions, the shifting to cost-accounting and business must be made step by step. If epidemics and diseases must be eradicated from a large area, the State Budget must bear all necessary expenses.

2. We must revamp the organization and renovate the management of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives.

Cooperatives and production collectives are peasants' voluntary economic organizations placed under the party leadership and guided and assisted by the state. They operate according to the principle of self-management; are responsible for the results of their own production and business; enjoy the juridical status of a legal entity; and are equal to other economic units before law and responsible for promoting the superiority of socialist production relations.

Based on the natural, economic, technical, and social conditions; cadres' level of managerial knowledge; and the professions of cooperative members, cooperatives will determine their own organizational forms and scales, production and business guidelines and tasks, and procedures for the management, distribution, and consumption of products in order to vigorously develop the production of goods, constantly raise the income and living standard for their members, increase the capital accumulation for recycling and expanding production and the welfare benefits of collectives, and fulfill their obligations to the state.

a. We must rearrange the organization of cooperatives.

Cooperatives should actively shift to the manufacture of goods and to socialist cost-accounting and business along the line of specialization in combination with general business. They must link agriculture with forestry and fishery and the agro-forestry-fishery sector with the processing industry and other trades and jobs, combine production and processing with circulation and service, and maintain an alliance with the family economy. They must do this among themselves and with other economic components, and with scientific and technical organizations in their station area to effectively use land, labor, material and technical bases, self-procured funds, and loans in accelerating production.

Village-size cooperatives must be consolidated and strengthened for effective business. Some overly large cooperatives in the provinces of the northern plain and midlands, the central coast, and the central highlands, where production has slumped and management is poor, must be readjusted to appropriate sizes as requested by cooperative members.

In lower mountainous regions, the organization of agro-forestry or forestry-agricultural business cooperatives of hamlet and village size must prevail. In higher mountainous regions, only efficiently operating cooperatives will be maintained; the rest should be converted into mutual-aid or work-exchange teams or private holdings. This must accompany a good network of trade and services, road improvements to stimulate economic interflow, a raising of the population's cultural level, and

the training of government workers from among the ethnic minorities. Collective farming in appropriate forms should be practiced only where conditions permit.

In southern Vietnam, in the immediate future, the main form of cooperative farming should be production collectives. Production collectives should consolidate their organization, expand production and business, renovate management, build their material and technical bases, raise the cadres' level of knowledge, and establish alliances and joint ventures among themselves and with other economic, scientific, and technical organizations. The management committees of existing production collectives will be maintained. Only when conditions permit (guaranteed material and technical bases, good and competent management cadres, willing members) can unions of production collectives or cooperatives be organized on an appropriate scale.

Cooperatives and production collectives must democratize and publicize their managerial tasks, bring into full play the ultimate power of the congress of their members, and make their members truly participate in the management of the collectives' production and business. They must bring into play the role of the peasants' association in educating peasants and heightening their socialist awareness, and motivate peasants to join various forms of collective production and participate in the control and supervision of the cooperatives and production collectives management committees.

We must consolidate in a positive manner the management apparatus of cooperatives and production collectives, making it compact and effective, and constantly raising the level of its organization and management. Very good, competent cadres who know how to manage democratically and overcome corruption, profiteering, authoritarianism, officialism, and oppression will be assigned.

The causes of poor performance by weak cooperatives and production collectives must be thoroughly analyzed. Depending on each specific situation, effective measures will be applied to consolidate these weak cooperatives and production collectives, redetermine their scales and structures of production, strengthen their material and technical bases, renovate their management mechanism, assign good, competent management cadres, and so on.

With respect to the people's fishing trade, in the next few years we must choose such appropriate forms and steps as:

—Organizing a system of services for maritime products; by selling materials and purchasing products, we will engage fishermen in working along the guidelines of the state plan and will control their products.

—Organizing the various forms of labor cooperation among fishermen to raise, catch, and exploit maritime products while state installations supply materials and provide technical guidance for consuming products.

—Building and consolidating cooperatives and production collectives in several appropriate forms and on a small scale depending on the trawler trades and sizes, and on the basis of voluntariness, mutual benefit, and democratic management.

The Ministry of Maritime Products must continue to study and generally review all diverse and fruitful forms of cooperation among fishermen for broad dissemination.

b. We must implement the system of self-management of cooperatives and production collectives for:

—Planning [subhead]

Cooperatives and production collectives will initiate the formulation of production and business plans based on the regional plans, the production incentive policies of the state, contracts with state economic units and other economic organizations, the demands of market, and their own production capacity. Production and business plans of cooperatives and production collectives are democratically discussed and decided by cooperative members or at the congress of cooperative members. Through the system of various economic leverage policies and laws, the state administers, guides, and assists cooperatives and production collectives, and will not assign regulation norms directly to them.

Cooperatives and production collectives strive to increase productivity, economize on expenses, lower production costs, achieve socialist cost-accounting and business, and use the increases in members' income and collective funds, and the fulfillment of obligations to the state and customers as criteria for assessing their production and business results.

—Property and Finances, Credits [subhead]

Cooperatives and production collectives have the right to purchase and concede or sell unused assets (excluding ricefields, land, forest lands, and water areas). As for draft water buffalo and cattle, and small machines, they may keep an essential part of them for use as common production means and sell the remainder to members for use in accordance with plans and contracts with collectives. Members are encouraged to invest in raising water buffalo and cattle, and purchasing tools and small machines to ensure the fulfillment of plans and contracts, and to develop the family economy. The state will sell high output agricultural machines to cooperatives and production collectives, and small machines to their members. State economic units having unused assets must return them to the state for distribution as planned.

Cooperatives and production collectives are given priority in purchasing those production means which state economic units are authorized to sell.

Cooperatives and production collectives will constantly increase their self-procured funds by raising their capital accumulation for recycling and expanding production, and will encourage members with capital to contribute more shares to collectives under the policy of rational distribution. In addition to self-procured funds, cooperatives and production collectives may have capital borrowed from their members and the people at agreed rates of interests, loans from bank credits, and funds from joint ventures and alliance. They may borrow capital from their members' relatives living abroad through the foreign trade bank for production purpose and will be responsible for reimbursing the loans with authorized exports. Those cooperatives and production collectives having large income of foreign exchange may open financial accounts in the foreign trade bank and may get foreign exchange loans from the bank to import materials and equipment. They must reimburse the loans—both principals and interests—also in foreign exchange to the bank. They may also buy foreign exchange from the foreign trade bank when they shift to business.

—Materials, Prices, Consumption of Products [subhead]

Besides the obligation to pay taxes, the relations between cooperatives and production collectives and other state economic organizations are the relations of equality and a fair deal. State economic organizations will sign economic contracts with cooperatives and production collectives for the supply of materials and the purchase of products, and together will be responsible for scrupulously implementing the signed contracts. In addition to the materials purchased from state organizations according to plans and economic contracts, cooperatives and production collectives may on their own procure additional materials from other sources for production and processing purposes through joint venture and alliance with other economic units, and may perform direct sales in the market.

Cooperatives and production collectives are authorized to freely use and sell in the most profitable market those products turned out by them after they have paid taxes to the state and have fulfilled their contracts with state economic organizations. If the state economic organizations want to buy these products, they must follow the principle for a fair deal.

—Export-Import [subhead]

The state will encourage cooperatives and production collectives to further develop the agricultural, forestry, and fishery production for export in addition to the portions contracted with state economic agencies. Cooperatives and production collectives may entrust any of the state export-import organizations with the tasks of

exporting their products to import materials and equipment in support of production. They may join export production and business organizations in accordance with the principles of voluntariness, equality, and mutual benefit, and may be guaranteed the right to use foreign exchange to import materials for recycling and expanding production as prescribed by law.

Science and Technology

The state encourages cooperatives and production collectives to cooperate under several forms with scientific and technical research agencies and schools in order to quickly apply technological progress to production. If cooperatives, production collectives, and their members have registered their technological achievements with functional state agencies, they will keep their patent rights and be commended and rewarded in accordance with a common system. Products of high quality which result from the application of technical progress are treated like equivalent products turned out by state economic organizations. Technical and management cadres of cooperatives and production collectives are sent to state schools as requested by cooperatives to improve their knowledge. After finishing school, they will return to work for the cooperatives and will be remunerated according to the results of their contributions.

Contracts, division of labor, and distribution of income in cooperatives and production collectives.

We should continue to improve the system of awarding end-product contracts to groups of households, families of cooperative and collective members, individual workers, and production teams and units depending on the specific trades and jobs in each locality, and should link production plans with distribution plans all along. In cultivation, contracts will be basically awarded to the families or groups of families of cooperative and collective members. Cooperatives and production collectives must establish norms and unit prices which will be used as a basis for formulating plans and awarding contracts to members. There must be projects for distribution (both cash and in kind) to all trades and jobs in cooperatives and production collectives and these projects must be made public all along for all the members to know and implement.

In cultivation, we must adjust the area of land allocated under contracts, overcome the current incongruous state of land distribution, and ensure that those who receive the contracted piece of land, can have a suitable area for a stable period of about 15 years. We must properly classify all types of land and ricefields, and correctly establish the norms and unit prices for each task done on each type of land which will serve as a basis for awarding contracts and stabilizing contract norms for 5 years. Contract norms will be modified only when the material and technical conditions have changed. Depending on each specific situation, cooperatives and production

collectives will decide which tasks are to be done collectively and which ones individually by members under contract (it is not necessarily required that five tasks be done collectively and three tasks be done individually by members) and will ensure that members' families receiving the contracts can get approximately 40 percent of the contracted production volume depending on the number of tasks assumed by the members.

On the strength of performing general business and constantly recycling and expanding production, cooperatives and production collectives will redivide labor along the line of specialization by assigning jobs according to skills and specialties. Wherever conditions permit, those who have skills and are not properly employed, must be encouraged to shift to the trades of their skills and to return their pieces of land to cooperatives and production collectives for reallocation to cultivators under contracts. Those who return the contracted land to cooperatives and production collectives in such cases will be reimbursed for the crops being grown on the land, for the manpower spent to increase the fertility of the land, and for other production conditions as compared to the conditions of the land when first received from the collectives.

We must implement the principle of distribution according to labor and to the members' contributions to cooperatives and production collectives, and overcome egalitarianism and inconsiderate subsidization in distribution. We should not include citizens' obligatory man-days in cooperatives' projects for income distribution; nor use cooperatives' income in granting supplementary allowances to the cadres performing tasks for the party, administration, and mass organizations. We should discontinue the use of cooperatives' funds by the village party and people's committees to defray other expenses. Cost-accounting and distribution by trades must be performed and regulated generally by cooperatives and production collectives through proration to make the funds of collectives differ from those of various trades. Cooperatives and production collectives must gradually establish reserve funds to ensure stable income for members in case of a natural disaster and loss of harvest and institute a plan to gradually establish a retirement fund for guaranteeing the livelihood of those members who are no longer fit for labor.

It is necessary to minimize the administrative expenditure of cooperatives and production collectives (there has been guidance issued by the state on the rate of managerial expenditure allowed for production establishments compared to their gross income) to apply the contract system with managerial cadres in accordance with the principles of attaining high planned targets and minimizing spendings. With a small personnel staff, a unit may earn more income; but with a large staff, a unit may earn less income and fail to fulfill its plans because of high expenses. In addition to this, we must vigorously reduce the personnel staffing of our management apparatus

Cooperatives and production collectives must provide families who have made meritorious deeds for the revolution, families of fallen heroes, and disabled and sick soldiers who are physically unfit for labor, homeless, or face difficulties in their livelihood with suitable jobs or contract them, on a priority basis, to work on pieces of land which are conveniently located. People must be motivated to help them with heavy jobs when crop sowing and harvesting seasons arrive. Moreover, village people's committees are responsible for caring for these people. The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance must study and submit, at an early date to the Council of Ministers for approval and promulgation in 1988, a policy on establishing social welfare funds with contributions from various production and business units and the entire people, as well as the state budget.

All forms of contracts, work norms, unit prices, methods of distribution within cooperatives and production collectives, and all those requirements mentioned above must be discussed by cooperative members to make decisions in a truly democratic manner and carry them out openly.

Based on the idea of renovating the management mechanism, we must redefine the functions and duties and organizationally strengthen the management apparatus of cooperatives, production collectives, and production teams. The management boards of cooperatives and production collectives must provide good guidance and management for the development of production and business and for the distribution of income, fulfill their obligations to the state and their customers, intensify their guidance for and control over specialized organizations, correctly comply with the plans and administrative by-laws of their respective cooperatives or production collectives, and satisfactorily organize the management of those work links controlled by the collective, while providing good services to contractors, controlling the implementation of contracts by cooperative members, and providing assistance to needy cooperative members in order to guarantee production. At those cooperatives and production collectives where the nature of their production and business activities remains simplistic and where cooperative members generally work under end-product contracts, the management boards must pay specific attention to support services, seeing to it that contractors and needy cooperative member families are able to fulfill those production plans contracted to them by the collective.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry must review its practical experience in order to guide cooperatives and production collectives in implementation.

In 1988, the state will promulgate (revised) regulations on agricultural cooperatives and fishing cooperatives and will guide cooperatives and production collectives in

reestablishing administrative regulations and by-laws in ways suitable to those renovative ideas mentioned above. Studies must be made for early promulgation of a law on cooperatives.

With regard to the family economy:

It is necessary to encourage workers, state employees, and members of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives to develop their family economy by working on fruit orchards, industrial crop plantations, and forestry nurseries; raising domestic animals and poultry; nurturing aquaculture; taking up small-industry and handicraft production jobs; providing support services; and so forth. This is to provide more marketable products to society and increase income for families.

State- and collective-run economic units are responsible for creating favorable conditions for family economy, guiding family economy and helping it develop in accordance with the plans of respective regions, cooperatives, and production collectives. Families are authorized to use those products turned out by themselves or to sell them where they think it is profitable. Those state- and collective-run economic units wishing to buy these products must observe the principle of mutual agreement.

3. Policies toward individual and private economies in agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

The state recognizes the long-term existence of individual and private economies, their positive effect on the advance toward socialism, and their juridical status of a legal entity; and guarantees their equal rights and obligations before the law. The state protects the rights of individual households and private persons to legitimate work and legal income and their children's right to inherit, use, and run their business. The state creates favorable conditions and environment for these elements to develop crop planting and livestock raising; to afforest land; to raise, catch, and exploit maritime products; to process agricultural, forestry, and fishery products; to perform agricultural services; and to develop trades and professions in rural areas. All violations of the aforesaid rights must be dealt with in accordance with law and all narrow prejudices against the individual and private economy must be eliminated.

The state encourages individuals and private persons to invest capital, labor, technology...in developing production; stimulates various forms of cooperation among individual households and private persons, between those who have capital, production means, and skills and those who have labor power; ensures correct implementation of the principles for voluntariness, mutual benefit, and democratic management without being authoritarian and coercive in cooperation; and guarantees the principle for mutual benefit in the organization of joint private-state enterprises as required by the need to develop production, renew technology, and increase economic results.

In areas where unexploited land and water bodies still exist in abundance, the state, depending on the specific conditions of each area, may lease or allocate some land, forest land, and water bodies to individual households and private persons so that they can organize production and business activities according to the law. Concerning plots of land slated for afforestation and the cultivation of long-term industrial plants, the state may allow individual households and private persons to use them for one or two cycles of business operations. With regard to water bodies and plots of land cultivated in grain crops and annual industrial plants, the lease may last from 15 to 20 years. During this period, individual households and private persons are allowed to grant their children the right to inherit and use these allocated land and water bodies, and, in case they switch to another trade, they will be authorized by the authorities to transfer the right to continue using these properties to another household or person. Private households and private companies are allowed to hire laborers as needed to develop production and in accordance with state law.

Excluding the amounts of products to be delivered to the state as taxes paid in kind, if any, and to be sold to state-operated economic organizations under two-way economic contracts already signed, individual households and private persons have the right to freely sell their products wherever it is profitable for them to do so. State-operated and collective economic organizations interested in buying these products must do so in strict accordance with the principle of mutual agreement and must not resort to coercion in classifying goods and setting their prices. Individual and private economic establishments have the right to entrust the import and export of goods to the state import-export agencies.

Overseas Vietnamese and foreign economic organizations and private persons are encouraged to send machinery, equipment, and materials to their relatives in Vietnam and to pool their capital with the state to set up joint state-private enterprises or to organize by themselves agricultural, forestry, and fishery production and business operations in accordance with the state law on investment.

4. Develop joint ventures and associations in various forms among different economic components.

The state encourages the development of joint ventures and associations to expand production and broaden the circulation of goods under various appropriate forms such as pooling capital and effort in investment for the development of agriculture, forestry, and fishery; for the processing of agricultural, forest, and fishery products; for the development of various trades and professions; and for product marketing. The state encourages the association between production and scientific and technical research and application; between production and processing and services; between central and provincial and district basic units; and between the state sector and the collective, household, individual, and private sectors

in each territorial area, with the state sector playing the leading role and serving as the core, especially in the field of technology and technical methods, in the provision of materials, and in the processing and marketing of products. All of this is aimed at improving the quality of products and economic efficiency and gradually advancing small-scale production to socialist large-scale production. Associations and joint ventures must be based on the principle of voluntariness, equality, and mutual benefit and in conformity with state regulations.

5. Concerning corporations, regional enterprise associations, and national general corporations.

The existing corporations, general corporations, and enterprise associations will be reexamined so that those which are no longer needed can be abolished and those which have all the necessary conditions for practical and efficient operations can be consolidated.

Depending on specific situations, the Council of Ministers shall decide on establishing national general corporations in some important production and trading sectors. The setting up of national general corporations should be considered carefully and should be based on the need to develop production and trading activities and on the existence of all the conditions necessary for their operations. Formalism should be avoided.

The general corporations have the following duties and powers:

—Exert unified management of the production and trading processes in the entire sector concerned, ranging from sectorial investment, organization of raw materials production, processing, maintenance, and transportation to product marketing (including export) and research on and application of advanced science and technology in production; formulate and submit projects, plans, and sectorial management policies and systems to the upper echelons for promulgation; organize the training of specialized technical cadres and workers for the sector concerned.

—Manage the supply fund allocated by the state for use in signing economic contracts to gain control of products; closely coordinate with the local administration at all levels in formulating plans, organizing production and trading activities, and promoting the development of production in accordance with the principle of combining sectorial management with territorial management.

Those general corporations entrusted by the state with the task of cooperating directly with foreign countries have the right to manage foreign capital investment, to conduct trading activities, and to assume responsibility to the state for the repayment of this capital.

—Fully ensure the right of their member units to autonomy in production and business and to independent profit-and-loss accounting and develop mutual assistance among various units within the general corporations.

—Ensure all the conditions necessary for the production and marketing of products by their member units (including families, individuals, and private persons) in accordance with economic contracts; avoid competition in buying and selling goods, especially goods for export, which artificially inflates prices and causes losses to the export sector.

—Guarantee the legitimate interests of all member units, of raw material producers as well as processors, of producers of goods for domestic consumption as well as manufacturers of export articles; turn in part of their profits to the central and local budgets; participate in and contribute to the building of new projects and the maintenance of existing infrastructure serving specialized cultivation areas.

—Organize the purchase, processing, and export of agricultural products managed by the sector concerned, implement all export contracts signed with foreign countries; turn over all products not meeting export standards to responsible organs for sale inside the country.

Relations between the general corporations and the corporations managed by the local administration are those of equality and mutual benefit.

1. Shift the administration mechanism at various levels and all those ministries in charge of particular sectors to performing the function of state economic management while assigning grass-roots economic units and economic organizations with the function of providing direct management for production and business.

—As for the district level: A district is an important place where the reorganization of production, the redistribution of social labor, and the incorporating of agriculture with processing industries and agriculture supply services are carried out. The district echelon is one that takes care of planning and that has a budget. A district people's committee has the important duty of organizing the implementation of party policies and state law. The district level must formulate and constantly perfect the district's socioeconomic development programs and plans in such a way as to suit the general programs and plans of its parent province or of its sector. It must organize the implementation of these programs and plans. The district level is responsible for guiding the coordination of and supervising the production and business activities of various establishments and economic organizations within the district, seeing to it that all economic units and organizations can carry out their plans successfully, creating the infrastructure and economic, technical, and cultural centers for each small

region, directly guiding and organizing the implementation of the task regarding the building of new socialist rural areas, constantly consolidating and strengthening work concerning national defense, security, and the safeguarding of production and the people's livelihood.

The socioeconomic plan of a district must clearly reflect its general orientations as outlined in programs and plans and must be drawn up from the grassroots on the basis of developing strengths, using the latent economic potentials of the district, of those establishments under the direct jurisdiction of the central government or of the relevant province stationed in the district, and of those sources of supplies sent down from the higher level. This is to tackle the imbalances in production and life within the district and to help the district fulfill its obligations toward the state.

Those economic units and organizations under the management of central-level sectors or of the relevant province operating within the district must be placed under the supervision and control of the district people's committee. They are dutybound to implement the territorial plan of the district and must extract part of their income to contribute to the district budget as stipulated by law.

—With regard to the village echelon: At those villages where cooperatives have been established on a village-wide scale, the village administrations must concentrate on doing the tasks of providing state administrative management in the economic field for all economic components and carrying out social management within the villages concerned. The economic management of cooperatives and the economic relations between cooperatives and state-run economic organizations shall be taken care of by the management boards of the relevant cooperatives themselves.

In those villages where there are many basic production units, it is necessary for these villages to strengthen the quality of cadres and perfect the working apparatus if the village people's committees are to perform satisfactorily the functions of state management in the socioeconomic field. As for the functions of state management in the economic field, the primary tasks of village people's committees are to make specific plans for villages based on districts' programs and plans, to direct and guide basic production units in formulating programs and plans in such a way as to suit the general programs and plans, and to achieve coordination in inspecting and supervising activities of production and business units within the villages concerned. Village people's committees are dutybound to concern themselves with building the infrastructure, cultural and public utility projects, implementing well the cultural and information task, promoting a new lifestyle, ensuring public order and security as well as other activities in order to build new socialist rural areas.

The budget of a village is part of the state budget. Villages must correctly abide by all state stipulations governing sources of income and the principles for making expenditures.

2. Revise a number of major policies.

a. Increase investment in agriculture.

It is necessary to concentrate on making (both direct and indirect) capital investment in the foremost front—the agricultural front—especially the production of grain and foodstuffs in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum. We must use our investment capital in accordance with the guidelines and objectives that yield realistic results.

We shall concentrate capital investment, work tools, and agricultural materials on the Mekong River Delta, the Red River Delta, and other key agricultural product and commodity producing areas. We shall make investments on a priority basis for water conservancy projects and for the research on and application of science and technology in agricultural production to ensure early results. Importance will be attached to making adequate investment in the collective production sector.

We shall pay special attention to the heavy industries directly serving agriculture and the agricultural, forest, aquatic, and marine product processing industries. The engineering sector must formulate concrete programs to serve agriculture, step up the production of farm tools and machinery and the repair of machines (farm machines and processing equipment that can be produced in the country will not be imported). At the same time, we will broaden and more satisfactorily manage import-export and foreign economic relations to ensure that our domestic industry and foreign economic activities promptly meet the demands of agricultural production for energy, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, ordinary and improved work tools, and machines.

An agricultural development investment bank will be set up immediately and an adequate interest policy will be applied for agricultural development loans to provide collective units and individuals with production capital, thereby enabling poor peasants to avoid borrowing money at high interest rates from private individuals.

Aside from the capital investment provided by the state, collective, and state-run economic units should use several different forms of procurement to mobilize the manpower and financial and material resources of the people to develop production and build more material and technical bases for their establishments.

Vietnamese living abroad or having capital deposited in foreign countries and foreigners will be encouraged to make investments in our country to develop agriculture, forestry, and fishery in accordance with the state law on investment.

b. Regarding material supplies.

Under the terms of economic contracts to provide supplies and buy products, the state shall provide various kinds of chemical fertilizers, gasoline, and diesel oil for tractors, milling, processing, and so forth. Depending on specific situations, the state shall use cash to pay for other expenses. In carrying out economic contracts to provide supplies and buy products between state-operated economic organizations and collective and other economic organizations, several appropriate modes of payment may be used, such as providing supplies in exchange for immediate collection of products, providing supplies in advance and collecting products later, and selling supplies for cash and using this cash to buy products at once. In dealing with collective production units; families of war martyrs, war invalids, and sick soldiers; and families who have rendered meritorious services to the revolution, who are without support or are in dire straits, the state-operated economic organizations should apply the formula of advancing supplies and collecting products later or lending money at reasonable interest rates to help create favorable conditions for these units and households to maintain production.

The ministries in charge of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production, basing themselves on the production projects and plans of the various specialized sectors and localities, shall make demands for the provision of supplies (spelling out quantities, types, quality, delivery time, and locations) and fix the amounts of agricultural products to be purchased in accordance with the material supply plan, so as to provide the basis for the State Planning Commission to formulate general guidelines for planning. The central government's material supply capacity must be announced in advance and at an early date so that the localities and production establishments can take the initiative in seeking additional materials needed to carry out production work on schedule.

We shall quickly revamp the organizational system and operational methods of the sectors in charge of providing agricultural supplies and transporting supplies from the center to each locality (districts and groups of economic-technical units below the district level) to directly serve production. We shall see to it that production materials are delivered directly to their users in the right quantity, with the right quality, at the officially set prices (which also include the cost of direct delivery to users), and on schedule as stipulated in production plans and economic contracts. We shall do everything needed to do away with the situation wherein state-owned materials are circulated in a circuitous manner and have to go through many intermediary levels, which results in price increases, damages, losses, materials being siphoned off

to the free market, and other negative phenomena in the supply and communications-transportation sectors. District people's committees are responsible for guiding, controlling, and supervising the signing and implementation of economic contracts between the units in charge of providing and transporting supplies and buying products on the one side and the production establishments in their districts on the other.

Apart from the supplies to be provided by the state according to plan, an amount of supplies and production materials should be set aside for use in signing contracts with or for sale at business prices to the household economic sectors and other economic components.

c. Concerning the policy of encouraging grain production and the tax, obligatory labor, compulsory purchase, and marketing policies.

A comprehensive policy shall be adopted to encourage grain production and to ensure satisfactory profits for grain growers.

In the immediate future, the agricultural tax law must be correctly implemented. The Council of Ministers should carry out studies soon to improve the agricultural tax policy and submit its suggestions to the National Assembly. The business tax levied on industrial crops of great economic value, especially in areas where land rent is high and where a garden tax is imposed according to business revenues, shall be readjusted. Excessive supplementary taxes in any form imposed on peasants are strictly prohibited; the state must issue concrete regulations on this matter. Forest land and land planted with perennial industrial plants are exempt from tax as long as no revenue is yielded. Agricultural tax exemption or reduction in cases of natural calamities or poor harvests must be considered in a timely fashion on the basis of suggestions collectively made by peasants and evaluation and confirmation by the authorities, and must be decided by provincial people's committee chairmen in accordance with state regulations.

The Council of Ministers shall give guidance on the early study of a policy on citizens' obligatory labor which shall be formulated along the line of reducing the social labor obligation for peasants, particularly women.

The system of socialist trade shall be consolidated and strengthened in several suitable forms. State-run trading activities shall be switched to the system of socialist business accounting. Marketing cooperatives shall be strengthened and rural marketplaces developed. The state encourages and shall create favorable conditions for the circulation of goods, including cattle, among all regions of the country. Localities are not allowed to arbitrarily levy any circulation tax not stipulated in the state tax policy. When receiving goods, trading organizations must pay the production organizations at once and must not hold back the capital of production units for their own use.

d. The policy on science and technology in agriculture.

We shall make adequate investments for research on and application of science and technology. We shall attach importance to applying to production the achievements of the biological revolution and new technology, especially advanced techniques in the fields of crop variety production and animal breeding, increasing crop yields through intensive cultivation, and processing; in the use of fertilizer; in irrigation and drainage; in the production of improved and mechanized work tools; and in the tapping of natural sources of energy to produce fuel and electric power in small quantities (such as methane, water sources, solar radiation, and wind power). We must satisfactorily organize weather forecasting and the forecasting of harmful insect and disease development to help improve crop and animal protection.

The operation of scientific research and experiment establishments shall be gradually switched to the system of socialist business accounting. Encouragement shall be given to and favorable conditions created for the gradual setting up of combined scientific research and production organizations and the expeditious, wide dissemination among production establishments of progress made in the field of technology and management organization.

The central government shall assume direct management of the capital research institutes and intersector research centers. More branches of scientific and technological research institutes and more regional training schools shall be set up to carry out research and to train cadres to suit the particular ecological conditions of each area. Specialized research institutes of the various sectors shall be transferred to the management of the enterprise associations and general corporations.

A concrete division of labor shall be effected in the production and management of crop varieties and breeding animals. No crop varieties and animal breeds not yet recognized by responsible organs shall be put into production.

The state shall adopt at an early date various concrete policies and procedures to provide satisfactory treatment for scientific and technical cadres, to encourage scientific inventions and discoveries, and to encourage competent technical and managerial cadres to work in production establishments, especially in production areas of great but still untapped potentials.

e. Settling complex cases concerning the right to use land in the south.

The Council of Ministers, basing itself on the actual situation, shall provide specific guidelines on this matter for implementation in various localities.

3. Rearrange the organizational machinery and the cadre task.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the management apparatus and correctly performing the cadre tasks are decisive factors in renovating the agricultural management mechanism.

a. Rearrange the organization of management machinery.

We should overcome cumbersomeness, duplication, and dispersion, and enhance the effectiveness of the agricultural management machinery at all levels.

We should enhance the quality and operating procedures of the ministries of agriculture and food industry, forestry, water conservancy, and maritime products, enabling these ministries to assume the function of state economic management according to the new mechanism.

At the provincial and district levels, we should check and enhance immediately the quality of the agricultural management machinery in the direction of streamlining in order to have greater efficiency and fewer steps yet still have sufficient capability to fulfill the assigned functions and tasks.

b. Rearrange a step further the cadre task.

We must urgently check over the contingent of key management cadres of all sectors, localities, and primary installations so that suitable arrangement can be made to promptly send cadres to school and raise the level of their managerial knowledge. The advanced training must be realistic and relevant to the party's new policies to make the leading and management cadres thoroughly understand the fundamental problems of management and acquire basic knowledge of the industrial science and technology of their trades and of social psychology. We must select among the primary installations those people who have good quality, ability, and management skill for training and promotion.

With respect to technical and professional cadres, we should intensify the on-the-job training of engineers and professional management cadres for primary production installations according to the guidelines for primary installations and send their cadres to schools before these cadres can return to work in their installations. (For the immediate future, the state will still provide part of the funds for these cadres to go to school. Later on, production units that send their cadres to school will have to bear all the training expenses).

We must intensify the basic and advanced training of the contingent of agricultural workers, and, at the same time, institute satisfactory remuneration policies in order to build a contingent of qualified agricultural producers in the countryside and primary agricultural production units who possess technical and management knowledge.

We should quickly retrace the network of schools on the basis of rational division of labor and decentralization between the central, provincial, and district levels in conducting the basic and advanced training of agricultural cadres. We should recompile the teaching materials according to the party's scope of renovating the mechanism of economic and agricultural management.

D. Some problems concerning the building of a new socialist countryside

The correct settlement of social problems and the building of a new socialist countryside should be linked to the development of production and the renovation of agricultural management through the following practical tasks:

1. Formulate general socioeconomic plans for each district and each village to reflect the harmonious unity between planning the development of agricultural and industrial production, and planning the building of infrastructures, residential areas, houses, economic and technical centers, service networks for production and trade, the networks of cultural, social, and public welfare projects (schools, dispensaries, health stations, creches, kindergartens, houses, information, and sport and physical training projects), and planning the building of defense centers and zones for security and order.

The formulation of plans must be based on calculations and estimates of socioeconomic development orientations for a long period. At the same time, we must clearly determine each specific step suitable to the conditions of each locality.

2. Organize well the implementation of the plan for building new, bountiful, unified, civilized, and progressive socialist rural areas.

Along with developing production and achieving equal and rational distribution, we must positively carry out family planning and rational population distribution, develop the mass media system and the system of popular education and career orientation for rural youths and teenagers, put an end to the state of illiteracy and renewed illiteracy, and improve the professional skills of laborers.

We must vigorously develop the rural road network for the benefit of our economy, welfare, national defense, and security.

We must build a new cultural lifestyle and new socialist men and develop our traditions of struggling and working courageously and laboriously; we must love and protect one other, wholeheartedly trust the party and follow its lead to socialism, lead a wholesome, frugal, and modern life, do away with outmoded superstitious customs and other social vices in the rural areas (such as wasteful spending for funeral and wedding parties, alcoholism, gambling, etc...).

3. We must democratize and publicize our socioeconomic management work, make it possible for the workers to really achieve mastery in the economic, political, and social fields, and guarantee the people's right to vote or to run in an election. On the other hand, we must uphold discipline and the law and educate and motivate the people to live and work according to the constitution and the state law.

We must develop the state socioeconomic management authority of elected organs, make the activities of the people's councils and the people's committees realistic and effective in organizing and motivating the people to develop production and build a new life in accordance with the general programs and plans as well as with party policies and lines, in inspecting and supervising the enforcement of law in the rural areas, in making frequent contacts with the people, and in promptly and satisfactorily meeting the legitimate requirements and aspirations of the people.

E. Strengthen grass-roots party organizations and the role of mass organizations

1. *Grass-roots party organizations* in the rural areas and in agriculture-based economic units are responsible for providing guidance for all fields of activities of the relevant rural areas and grass-roots economic units. They must build the party into a politically, ideologically, and organizationally steadfast one so it can truly serve as a leading nucleus and a backbone force for building a new economy and a new society. It is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

a. Translate party lines and policies and the state law into the people's enthusiastic revolutionary actions and into the realistic life of relevant localities and units by:

—Making the internal ranks of the party fully understand before disseminating promptly, timely, and widely to the people all party policies and lines, state policies and laws, as well as tasks and plans of relevant localities and units, guiding the masses in holding democratic discussions on those tasks that should be done by the people, in launching an emulation movement for implementation of these tasks, in carrying out the task regarding people's supervision and control, and in implementing satisfactorily the slogan "known by the people, discussed by the people, done by the people, and supervised by the people."

—Working out correct and good guidelines for economic units, administrative organs, and mass organizations at the grass roots in exercising and directing the enforcement of party policies and lines as well as state policies and laws; developing at all costs the role, responsibility, and dynamics of socioeconomic organizations in economic and cultural development and in the building of new rural areas in accordance with the functions and tasks of each organization. Grass-roots party organizations must refrain from interfering in the business of

mass organizations. They must, however, provide constant leadership for and intensify its control over grass-roots economic and administrative organizations in the implementation of party policies, state policies and laws, as well as rules and internal regulations on management of the organizations concerned. They must occasionally suggest grass-roots management organs carrying out those policies and measures necessary for implementing party and state's general policies and lines, renovating the management mechanism, formulating and directing the implementation of socioeconomic plans of related units, developing the right to mastery of their members, fulfilling their duties toward the state, and caring for the life of the laboring people.

b. We should satisfactorily perform the tasks of ideological and political education and party development; bring into play the exemplary role of cadres and party members to motivate the masses to enthusiastically implement party policies and state law; and excel at carrying out the contents of economic management renovation and socioeconomic plans of units.

Party organizations must be consolidated, clean, firm, and strong, and the militancy of basic party organizations must be enhanced in accordance with the spirit and scope of party resolutions. We must correctly implement the principle of democratic centralization in conducting party activities, qualitatively enhance the activities of basic party organizations, conduct self-criticism and criticism regularly within the organizations, and direct the masses to positively join in criticizing party leadership, cadres, and party members. Unqualified members must be resolutely eliminated from party membership. We must detect, educate, foster and recruit those people really qualified for party membership who appear in the seething revolutionary movement of the people.

c. We must strive to build a contingent of cadres who have good quality, ability, and cultural, specialized, technical, and professional knowledge, and must administer well this contingent. We must resolutely eliminate factionalism, officialism, privileges, and prerogatives within the ranks of cadres.

Good cadres will be recommended for collectives and authorized echelons to decide upon their selection. The election and recruitment of cadres must be led in a truly democratic manner.

We must control and supervise leading and management cadres in their implementation of party policies and lines, the state law and policy, and units' plans, and we must guarantee the right to mastery of workers, civil servants, cooperative members, and the people.

d. We must study the rational organization of party organizations and chapters in rural areas, secure conditions for party members of working age to bring into play their leading and pioneer role in renovating economic management, developing production and business, and

building a new society, and enable those elderly party members who are no longer directly involved in production to conduct activities relevant to age and health conditions, to continually bring into play their exemplary role in educating and motivating their children, and to support the young generation in building a comprehensively new socialist countryside.

2. We must bring into play the role of **Vietnam Peasants Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and Vietnam Women's Union** in their participation in state administration and socioeconomic management in the countryside; educate peasants on socialist ideology; organize and motivate the people to excel in increasing production, renovating management, building new men and a new rural area, and fulfilling their obligations to collectives and the state, to positively participate in building the party and the administration, and to resolutely struggle against and overcome all negative phenomena.

III

Organization and Implementation

We must launch a broad and profound campaign to implement the Political Bureau resolution on agriculture and turn it into a seething movement of action by all from the central down to grass roots levels and by each worker.

1. We must direct all echelons of party committees, the administration, management agencies, primary installations, and workers to thoroughly understand the Political Bureau resolution, to firmly grasp the spirit and basic contents of the resolution, and to turn it into concrete action to adjust, organize, and implement the 1988 plan.

2. The Council of Ministers must quickly institutionalize the Political Bureau resolution into specific texts of state regulations. In this connection, attention should be paid to the characteristics of mountainous regions to formulate comprehensively suitable policies for them.

3. All echelons and sectors must have positive plans and policies to send many competent cadres to the grass roots level and urgently conduct short-term training courses for the key cadres in primary installations to learn about the contents of agricultural management renovation and the implementation of various state policies and systems.

4. Each sector and each echelon must periodically report the results of their implementation; organize regular control; and after 6 months must preliminarily review and draw from good experiences to promptly correct errors. The Council of Ministers and ministries in the

agricultural bloc must directly lead the implementation of the resolution. The party Central Committee Department of Agriculture is responsible for following up, controlling, and supervising the implementation of the resolution and must regularly report results thereof to the Political Bureau and Secretariat.

For the Political Bureau

[Signed] General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh

Briefs

Computerized Production Projects

Hanoi VNA May 6—The Computer Industry Centre (Cinotec), a joint venture between Vietnamese residents in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Printing Shops (Liksin) in Ho Chi Minh City, have made initial successes in the use of computers in production. Computers have been used in laser type-setting at Liksin, in machine control at the Sinco sewing machine factory, in engineering, house building, and textile industry. At the Quang Trung fair recently held in the city, Cinotec received 20 orders from different production establishments. The centre plans to open a reading room and provide latest information on computer technology for the concerned industries and services. [Text] [BK0605075188 Hanoi VNA English 0719 GMT 6 May 88]

Nicaraguan Amity Group Meets

Hanoi VNA May 6—The Vietnam-Nicaragua Friendship Association met here Thursday [5 May] to review its work in 1987 and work out a plan of action for the coming period. The session was presided over by its Chairman Tran Tan, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and mayor of Hanoi. The participants highly valued the efforts made by the association in the past year as well as measures to be taken to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Nicaragua. [Text] [BK0605075988 Hanoi VNA English 0700 GMT 6 May 88]

Foreign-Funded Projects

Hanoi VNA May 5—A Soviet-funded freezer storage is being put under construction at Tan Thuan Dong Port in the suburban district of Nha Be, Ho Chi Minh City. This 4,000-ton storage is designed to keep vegetables and fruits to be exported to the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union. The Tan Thuan Food-Processing Workshop built with the assistance from the French SEREPCO Company has been commissioned. Its products—frozen instant food—have been exported to France, Hong Kong, etc. The workshop plans to increase its export value this year to two million U.S. dollars. [Text] [BK0505154588 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 5 May 88]

Australia

Hawke Urges French Compassion in New Caledonia
*BK0605012888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0106 GMT
6 May 88*

[Text] Canberra, May 6 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke Friday called on France to act with compassion in New Caledonia following the death of 17 people in Thursday's dramatic hostage rescue operation.

"It's a tragedy that so many people have died, they'll never resolve the future of New Caledonia in this way," Mr. Hawke told reporters outside Parliament House.

"It's disastrous the deaths that have occurred.

"The best we can hope is this violence will be put behind by the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], and that the French authorities would act with understanding and compassion and get down to the process of dialogue."

Fifteen Melanesian separatists and two French commandos were killed in the French raid to release 23 hostages held in caves on the New Caledonian island of Ouvea.

Hawke, Japan's Kanemaru Discuss U.S. Beef Talks
*OW0505054588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT
5 May 88*

[Text] Sydney, May 5 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke met with former Japanese Deputy Premier Shin Kanemaru Thursday and appealed that his country would not be victimized in Japan-U.S. beef negotiations.

The question of Japan's beef imports came during a 40-minute meeting between Kanemaru, head of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party faction belonging to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, and Hawke at the parliamentary building in Canberra.

Japan and the United States failed to reach an accord on Japanese imports of American beef and oranges. The issue now will be taken up by a panel of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Japan imported about 214,000 tons of beef during Fiscal 1987 ending in March, and Australian beef accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total.

At the outset of the meeting Kanemaru delivered Takeshita's personal letter to Hawke, sources said.

He then reportedly told the Australian prime minister that Takeshita hoped to visit Australia next year, if he could not realize such a trip within this year.

Hawke reportedly said that he hoped Takeshita would come to Australia at his earliest convenience.

Briefs

Mirages Returning From Malaysia

The 20-year deployment of Australian Air Force Mirage jet fighters at Butterworth in Malaysia has ended. Ten Mirages are on their way home via Singapore to make way for the new generation of fighter planes—FA-18's. The Air Force says the FA-18's will not be based in Malaysia, but will spend a minimum of 16 weeks each year in Southeast Asia with the first deployment expected in August. [Text] *[BK0405061488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0110 GMT 4 May 88]*

New Caledonia

French Forces on 'Absolute' Alert; Deaths Rise
*BK0605044288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT
6 May 88*

[Text] Noumea, May 6 (AFP)—French security forces in New Caledonia were on absolute alert here Friday as authorities said the death toll in a battle to free 23 hostages had risen to 21.

The bodies of three more separatists were found near the cave on the South Pacific territory's island of Ouvea where 22 gendarmes and a magistrate were freed unharmed Thursday, official sources said here.

Authorities had announced earlier Friday that Alphonse Dianou, the 29-year-old leader of the Kanak (Melanesian) separatist group that seized the hostages, had died of wounds suffered in the fighting.

The deaths brought to 19 the number of separatists killed in the battle in which two French paratroopers also died.

French gendarmes, who had three men wounded in the battle, said there were no other wounded among the Kanaks defending the cave.

Thirteen Kanaks taken prisoner during the violent engagement were interrogated overnight and jailed in Noumea early Friday, official sources said.

Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard Pons said in a radio interview in Noumea that he told French troops and gendarmes in the territory late Thursday to take all necessary measures to ensure they were on "absolute alert".

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, leader of the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), said Friday the killing of the militants would strengthen the determination of the Kanaks in their struggle for independence.

The rescue, codenamed "Operation Victor", was directed from a helicopter by General Jacques Vidal, the Army commander in the South Pacific, and lasted nearly eight hours.

Details of the operation were still emerging Friday. The attacking force of about 60 was composed of gendarmes, marines, and paratroopers of the 11th Shock Regiment, attached to the French espionage service DGSE [General Directorate for External Security].

The shock regiment was formed in November 1985 to replace the action service of the DGSE, dissolved after the July 1985 sinking of the Greenpeace vessel "Rainbow Warrior" in Auckland, New Zealand.

Five of the hostages, belonging to the elite gendarme anti-terrorist GIGN [Intervention Group of the National Gendarmerie], had two P-38 revolvers and 10 rounds of ammunition smuggled into the cave on April 29.

Gen. Vidal hinted at a press conference that the revolvers and a key for the handcuffs put on the hostages were concealed in food and blankets sent into the cave for the captives.

The separatists had a machine-gun, automatic rifles, machine-pistols, pistols and grenades seized during their raid on Ouvéa Island police station on April 22 in which four gendarmes were killed.

The assault to free the hostages opened with a "classic commando attack" on a small crater in the coral, Gen. Vidal said. Twelve Kanaks and the two paratroopers were killed in the first intense round of fighting.

Gendarmes said there was then a five-hour break in fighting, during which hostages and militants remained only a few meters (yards) apart in the cave.

At one point, two of the GIGN hostages with revolvers fired at the Kanaks when they opened up with an assault rifle on the hostages.

Stun grenades and tear gas were used in the final assault, and the hostages escaped through an unguarded chimney in the coral outcrop. [passage omitted]

Pons Says No Dialogue With Terrorists
LD0505150188 Paris Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 5 May 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Announcer] Commenting on this [hostage rescue] operation, [French Minister for Overseas Territories] Bernard Pons has stated that dialogue is effectively no longer possible but he hopes that it will become so again:

[Begin Pons recording] This government and the governments that follow will continue dialogue with all those who accept it, and those people who want to hold a

dialogue. But no dialogue is possible, nor will it ever be, with terrorists who take people hostage, who for days and nights, threaten to kill them in cowardly and scandalous conditions; France is a great democracy, it has no lessons to learn from anyone, from anyone—hear that well. In this affair it was a matter of France's honor, as I have said, of the French Army's honor, of the National Gendarmerie's honor, but above all of the lives of 23 hostages. That is what guided us and I can tell you that in this land of New Caledonia there is an immense majority of men and women who want to hold a dialogue, who want no more violence; unfortunately, there is a minority of extremists, of terrorists who only believe in killing and violence. Well, they should know that they will not see their wishes realized at the end of the road. [end recording]

[Announcer] For Yeiwene Yeiwene, the FLNKS spokesman, there is no question of dialogue, and this operation by force can only strengthen the FLNKS in its fight for independence. [passage omitted]

New Zealand

Lange on Departure of French Saboteur from Hao
BK0605102288 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] New Zealand says it has been advised by France that the "Rainbow Warrior" saboteur, Captain Dominique Prieur, is to leave for Paris immediately from Hao atoll in French Polynesia.

The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, said Capt Prieur was being removed from the atoll without the consent of his government. Mr Lange said her departure for Metropolitan France would be a clear breach of France's obligation under international laws.

Capt Prieur was convicted along with another French agent, Major Alain Mafart, of sabotage and manslaughter in connection with the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship, the "Rainbow Warrior," in Auckland harbor in 1985. Each received a 10-year sentence, but they were later transferred to Hao Atoll under an agreement arranged by the United Nations. Capt Prieur was supposed to spend another year on the atoll. Maj Mafart returned to Paris in December last year to be treated for what was described as a stomach ailment, but he has since enrolled in a military academy. His departure from Hao Atoll was also without the consent of the New Zealand Government.

Papua New Guinea

Wingti Accuses France of Pacific 'Bloodbath'
BK0605012088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0038 GMT
6 May 88

[Text] Port Moresby, May 6 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Pias Wingti has called for an urgent meeting of regional foreign ministers to discuss what he called the French "bloodbath" in the Pacific.

Mr. Wingti condemned the French rescue operation in Ouvea Thursday, in which 15 Melanesians and two gendarmes were killed.

"This latest French atrocity against the Kanaks can only be condemned in the strongest possible terms," Mr. Wingti told reporters Thursday night.

"Our once peaceful Pacific neighbourhood has been well and truly turned into a bloodbath."

Mr. Wingti said he was distressed by the deaths and had hoped the hostage issue could have been resolved peacefully by mediation.

He said his government would seek an urgent meeting of foreign ministers of South Pacific forum nations on the latest events in New Caledonia and also would take up the issue with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke when he visits Canberra next Monday [9 May].

Vanuatu

Lini Condemns French Actions in New Caledonia
BK0605022488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0214 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Port Vila, May 6 (AFP)—Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini Friday strongly condemned France for its military "bloodbath" in New Caledonia Thursday which left 15 Melanesians and two French commandos dead.

Mr. Lini said in a statement that the action showed that France intended to settle its New Caledonian problems by military means.

He also accused the Chirac government of using New Caledonia as a "political football" for the second round of the French presidential election on Sunday.

Mr. Lini said the military operation clearly showed that the French Government was not willing to negotiate with the independence-seeking FLNKS (Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front).

However, New Caledonia's problem was essentially a political one which must be solved by political means.

Mr. Lini extended his condolences to relatives of the Kanaks killed when French commandos stormed caves on the New Caledonia island of Ouvea to rescue 23 French hostages.

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